The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 29. CHICAGO, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1875. NUMBER 31.

FINANCIAL.

THE
Merchants', Farmers', & Mechanics'
Savings Bank,
75 CLARK-ST., CHICAGO.

INVESTMENT CERTIFICATES.
Perfect Security—Liberal Interest.

TABLE of increase of "Investment Certificates," secured on improved real estate, bearing interest, payable in quarterly installments, at the rate of 7 3-10 per cent per annum. Showing the accumulation of sums invested for the benefit of Children or others:

Amount Invested.	Time.	Amount Accumulated.
$ 100	5 years	$ 142.01
100	18 years	349.97
100	21 years	432.31
500	5 years	710.10
500	18 years	1,749.85
500	21 years	2,161.55
1,000	5 years	1,420.10
1,000	18 years	3,499.70
1,000	21 years	4,323.10

Estimated upon the basis that interest, when due, is credited on savings account, and invested in INVESTMENT CERTIFICATES whenever $100 is thus accumulated.

Any holder of a Certificate has the privilege of examining the condition of the trust at any time on calling at the office of the Trustee.

Certificates forwarded, and interest, when due, reinvested, if desired, or remitted by draft or express to any part of the United States. Address
SYDNEY MYERS, Manager.

Preston, Kean & Co.,
BANKERS,
SOUTH SIDE, No. 100 WASHINGTON-ST. | WEST SIDE, Cor. Wash. and Halsted-sts.

BANKING DEPARTMENT.—We receive the accounts of Banks, Bankers, Merchants, Corporations, and Individuals; Discount Business Paper payable in this city and other central points; advance on approved Collateral; and issue Certificates of Deposit.

GOLD AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE.—Buy and sell Gold and Gold Exchange, Bills of Exchange on Europe, furnish Letters of Credit and Cash Transfers.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES.—Also buy and sell Governments, Town, County, City, State, and School Bonds, and other first-class securities.

CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOANS,
At current rates of interest.
J. H. REED,
New York.
JOHN H. AVERY & CO.,
Chicago.
First-class facilities for financial negotiations in London.

H. C. WILLIAMS & CO.,
BANKERS,
40 WALL-ST., NEW YORK, buy and sell Chicago City, Milwaukee, St. Paul, and other good municipal bonds. Investment securities constantly on hand.
Wanted—Burlington, Cedar R. and Minn. first.
Wanted—Chicago, Danville & Vincennes first.
Wanted—Northern Pacific 7 3-10 first.
These and other railway securities not regularly quoted made a specialty. Orders for stocks and other securities receive personal attention at the New York Stock Exchange.
Good deposit accounts received.

HENRY S. KING & CO.
BANKERS,
LONDON, ENGLAND,
Open CURRENT ACCOUNTS with Bankers and Merchants free of Commission.
INTEREST on Monthly Balances.
COLLECTIONS on all points.
New York Agents—Messrs. M. K. Jesup, Paton & Co.
Liverpool House—Messrs. King, Baillie & Co.

$12,000

Choice 10 per cent Illinois School Bonds for sale by the CITIZENS' BANK, 153 Madison-st.

INDUSTRIAL EXPOSITION.

ALL READY!

THE INTER-STATE
Industrial Exposition
OF CHICAGO,
With its Grand Array of the most interesting Objects, and
Completely Full in all Departments,
Will be open to the public from 8 a. m. to 10 p. m. every day except Sundays, until Oct. 9.

Those who have seen it unite in pronouncing it a model collection of the products of
The Studio, The Workshop, The Museum, The Orchard, The Garden, and The Field.

It is emphatically a triumph of which the Northwest may well be proud.

Every Arrangement for the Comfort of Visitors will be found in the Building.

All Railway and Transportation Lines give reduced rates, placing this GREAT OPPORTUNITY within the reach of all.

Don't fail to visit this Magnificent Exhibition and BRING THE FAMILY.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:

Commutation Tickets, fifteen single admissions	$5.00
For Adults, all day and evening	50c
For Children, all day and evening	25c
For Adults, on Saturday	25c
For Children, on Saturday	15c
After 6 p. m. every day, adults	25c
After 6 p. m. every day, children	15c

A Splendid Orchestra of thirty pieces constantly playing their choicest selections.

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

National Line of Steamships.
NEW YORK TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
THE QUEEN, 4,471 tons......Saturday, Sept. 18, at 7 a. m.
SPAIN, 4,871 tons......Saturday, Sept. 25, at 1 p. m.
ERIN, 4,040 tons......Saturday, Oct. 2, at 7 a. m.
ENGLAND, 4,898 tons......Saturday, Oct. 9, at 1 p. m.
FOR LONDON DIRECT.
CANADA, 4,600 tons......Sept. 16, at 9 a. m.
HELVETIA, 4,310 tons......Sept. 28, at 11 a. m.
Cabin passage, $60 and $70, currency. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage tickets, $26 currency. Drafts for £1 and upwards on Great Britain.
Apply to P. B. LARSON,
Northeast corner Clark and Randolph-sts. (opposite new Sherman House), Chicago.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
The General Transatlantic Company's Mail Steamships between New York and Havre. The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent (being more southerly than any other), will sail from Pier No. 50, North River, as follows:
PEREIRE, Danre......Saturday, Oct. 2
VILLE DE PARIS, Lachesnez......Saturday, Oct. 16
FRANCE, Trudelle......Saturday, Oct. 30
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine): First cabin, $110 and $120, according to accommodation; second cabin, $72; third, $40. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage $26, with superior accommodations, including all necessaries without extra charge. Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, 55 Broadway, N.Y.

Great Western Steamship Line.
From New York to Bristol (England) direct.
ARRAGON, Symons......Saturday, Sept. 4.
Cabin Passage, $70; Intermediate, $45; Steerage, $30. Excursion tickets, $120. Apply at Gen'l Freight Depot Lake Shore & M. S. R. R. GEO. McDONALD, Agent.

DENTISTRY.

TEETH.

Why pay $20 and $30 when you can get the best full set of teeth at DR. McCHESNEY'S for $8. The finest and most fashionable resort in the city. Corner Clark and Randolph-sts.

COLLECTION AGENCY.

DIG.

Those who intend placing their claims will find this fall season a good time to look after old accounts, and this Agency possessing every facility looking to their successful collection. Remember, no attorney's fees in suits, and no charges unless collected.
FRASIER'S COLLECTION AGENCY,
State and Monroe-sts.

HOTELS.

PALMER HOUSE,
CHICAGO,
The Largest and Best Furnished House in the World!

ROOMS, WITH BOARD,
From $3 to $5,
ACCORDING TO LOCATION.

ENTIRELY FIRE-PROOF!

To the Proprietors of Hotels in Chicago, particularly the "Pacific," who are falsely advertising their Hotels as practically fire-proof, and yet paying 2½ per cent for insurance:

Having erected a Fire-Proof Hotel, at an additional cost of construction of over half a million of dollars, and being unwilling any Hotel in Chicago should claim exemption from fire, and not be entitled to it, I hereby challenge any of you to the following trial after the closing of the Exposition. The Chief Proprietor of any Hotel may bring on his back all the kindling he can carry to any chamber in the Palmer House proper (not including the Wabash avenue extension), in which chamber the furniture, carpets, curtains, and mirrors are to remain as they now are. A fire may then be built in the middle of the room, after which the door shall be kept closed for one hour. If, at the expiration of that time, the fire has not spread beyond the room, the proprietor of the opposing Hotel is to pay for the damage by fire and smoke to the furniture, etc; but, if the fire extends beyond the limits of the room, there will not be any charge for the damage, but I will pay the proprietor five thousand dollars, on condition, however, that I have a like privilege afterward, on the same day, of carrying a like load of kindling to any chamber of the opposing Hotel, and, if I do not reduce it to ashes in one hour, I will pay the Proprietors of the Hotel all damage to the furniture and room, and twenty thousand dollars besides.

Deposits of the money to be made in any Bank that may be agreed upon.

This challenge may be accepted entire, or simply as to the fire-proof quality of the Palmer House.
POTTER PALMER.

GARDNER HOUSE,
CHICAGO.
Located corner MICHIGAN-AV. and JACKSON-ST., fronting on Lake Park, with fine view of Lake Michigan, opposite the Great Exposition Buildings, near all the Railroad Depots, and places of amusement; the finest location in Chicago. Prices—$3.00, $3.50, and $4.00 per day.
C. H. GAUBERT,
Proprietor.

SHERMAN HOUSE
CHICAGO.
Prices Reduced to $3, $3.50 and $4.50 per Day.
The most Elegant Hotel in the city. 300 Superb Rooms, magnificently furnished and provided with baths; entirely fire-proof. Location in business centre.
BISSELL & HULBERT.

WOOD'S HOTEL,
Nos. 34 and 36 East Washington-st.,
Opp. Field, Leiter & Co.'s Retail Dry Goods Store, and adjoining D. B. Fisk's Wholesale Millinery Store.
GEO. S. PALMER (late of City Hotel), Clerk.
O. SANDS, Proprietor.
$2.00 per Day.
The best house for $2 per day in the country.

CROCKERY, CHINA, &c.

At Cost!

OUR ENTIRE RETAIL STOCK,
COMPOSED OF
DECORATED AND PLAIN CHINA,
Dinner and Tea Sets, Chamber Sets, Vases, Glassware, Silver-Plated Ware, Table Cutlery, and Fancy Goods.
POSITIVELY AT COST UNTIL CLOSED OUT, including Show Cases and Tables.
KENT & KEITH,
Successors to BOWEN & KENT,
262 & 264 Wabash-av.
Will continue our Wholesale Business as usual.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

EXPOSITION VISITORS
Are invited to examine prices and quality of $10,000 worth of new and
HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
Bedding, Carpeting, and Office Furniture at private sale this day, at 40 per cent less than manufacturers' prices. Also, be present to-morrow,
SATURDAY, at 10 A. M.,
at our extensive Auction Sale of
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
Carpeting, Bedding, etc. Crockery and Glassware, Silver and Plated Ware. 80 Stoves of all kinds. Bankrupt stock of Dry Goods, and a large variety of other goods, all to be sold without reserve.
S. DINGEE & CO., Auctioneers,
80 and 82 East Randolph-st.

TO RENT.

OFFICES
TO RENT
IN THE
TRIBUNE BUILDING.
INQUIRE OF
WILLIAM C. DOW,
ROOM 10.

GROCERIES, &c.

TEAS.

Gunpowder, per lb, 50, 60, 75c—Standard	90c
Young Hyson, per lb, 50, 60, 75c—Standard	90c
Japan, per lb, 50, 60c—Standard	75c
Oolong, per lb, 40, 50, 60c—Standard	70c
English Breakfast, per lb, 50, 60c—Standard	75c

Our Standard Teas are unsurpassed for excellency of flavor. Sent C. O. D. to all parts of the United States.
J. HICKSON,
167 South Clark-st.

COAL.

COAL.
Can supply city or country with old brand
LACKAWANNA COAL
By ton, car-load, or cargo, any time wanted. Blossburg, Lehigh, Erie, Briar Hill, and Cannel Coal on hand. Offices—280 East Madison-st., close to bridge; 126 South Market-st.; 800 Lumber-st.; west end Eighteenth-st. Bridge, and North Pier, near Lighthouse.
ROBERT LAW.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

WATCHES!
CHAINS!

The largest and finest stock of Watches, Chains, Diamonds, Jewelry, and Silver and Plated Ware, in the West, and at the lowest prices, is at
N. Matson & Co.'s
State and Monroe-sts.,
Opposite Palmer House.

CLOTHING.

Men's, Youths', Boys', and Children's
CLOTHING,
FOR
FALL AND WINTER WEAR.
ULSTERS FOR MEN,
ULSTERS FOR BOYS,
ULSTERS FOR CHILDREN.

Overcoats "cut long" made up in all varieties of goods.
Stock of Fall Overcoats and Suits very complete, comprising all the late styles and patterns.
Cassimere Pants as good as custom; assortment very large.
PUTNAM
ONE-PRICE CLOTHING HOUSE,
131 and 133 Clark-st.,
And 117 Madison-st.

PRINTS.

GREAT JOB IN
PRINTS!
FIELD, LEITER & CO.,
MADISON & MARKET-STS.,
Will offer TO-DAY, 500 Cases
"Garner and Amoskeag Prints"
AT FOLLOWING PRICES:
Amoskeag Fancies, - - - 5 1-4c
Garner's Medium Fancies, - 6c
Garner Shirtings, - - - - 6 1-4c

MILLINERY.

Millinery.
E. J. HOPSON & CO.,
FIRST-CLASS MILLINERY.
64 WASHINGTON-ST.,
NEAR STATE.

SPENCER GUNS.

Spencer
EST'D 1857. Guns!
Warranted close shooters or no sale. Prices at bottom. Send for New Catalogue. 54 STATE-ST., Chicago.

ARTISTIC TAILORING.

LADIES' JACKETS,
EXTRA STYLISH,
VERY DURABLE AND PERFECT-FITTING,
MADE A SPECIALTY BY
ELY & CO., Artistic Tailors,
WABASH-AV., COR. MONROE-ST.
ESTABLISHED 1854.

STOVES AND FURNACES.

CUSHING'S TUBULAR HEATER Stove, Grate, and Furnace.
This discovery gives more heat from a given amount of fuel, in open grates and Franklin stoves, than close stoves. We have thirteen sizes of furnaces. Can warm the largest church or smallest cottage. We especially recommend them for soft coal.
Call and see, or send for circular.
CUSHING, WARREN & CO.,
No. 65 Lake-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE DAILY SUN
Supplied by Local Newsdealers to residents of Chicago on arrival of fast mail train from New York, due here at 6:55 a. m., on and after September 16.
Subscription by Mail, direct from office, 55 cents a month, or $6.50 a year, post paid.
J. W. ENGLAND, Publisher,
New York.

POOLS
ON THE
CHICAGOS vs. PHILADELPHIAS,
Sold at FOLEY'S, 146 Clark-st.,
THIS EVENING at 8 o'clock, and SATURDAY MORNING at 11 o'clock.

INSURANCE.

Second Day's Session of the Northwestern Association.

Report of the Committee on Building Laws—Adjusters, Etc.

Business Done in the Northwest During the Last Three Years.

Address by Mr. Hines—Inspecting the Fire Patrol—Form of Policy.

Mr. Clarke on Public Opinion Regarding Insurance Companies.

Causes of Conflagrations—Court Decisions.

Yesterday's Proceedings in the New York Convention.

IN CHICAGO.

MORNING SESSION.

REPORT ON BUILDING LAWS.

The Underwriters' Association of the Northwest reconvened yesterday morning at the Palmer House.

The first thing in order was the report of the Committee on Building Laws, which was delivered as follows:

Your Committee, to whom was referred the subject of Building Laws, beg leave respectfully to report: That owing to an unexpected duty having devolved upon one of their number, and unusual duties upon all, they have been, for the most part, widely separated since our last annual meeting; hence had little time or opportunity for consultation or preparation. Therefore, what they may have to say upon this subject will, necessarily, be brief, and consist mainly of facts gathered from reliable sources.

At the last annual meeting of the National Board of Fire Underwriters, a similar committee of that body presented a very elaborate and quite exhaustive report upon this important subject, having entered largely into statistics, as to the existence and enforcement of building laws in the principal cities of the country. The very meager number of cities, as shown by that report, having proper laws in this respect, is not an encouraging fact for underwriters to consider, when we are, at the same time, aware of the flimsy construction of nearly all our business and manufacturing buildings. The percentage of standard buildings—if indeed there be, in all respects, a really standard building in the country—is hardly worth mention. With such evidence staring us in the face, the wonder is, not that we have great fires, but that they are not more numerous and destructive.

It appears, therefore, to your Committee that the paramount duty not only of underwriters, but of every property-owner and citizen, is to move for reform in this matter. Nominally, but not really, underwriters, as a class, appear to be the most interested party; and having to consider such reform as one of the vital questions affecting their business, and having an organization capable of influencing the final result, the duty naturally devolves upon them of taking the initiative.

This step is the very practical manner in which the National Board Committee, before alluded to, did the duty devolved on them. Their report deserves not only your careful and attentive perusal, but, through your exertions, should be spread for the information of the people broadcast over the land. The important part of the report, after pointing out deficiencies in almost every city, is the suggestion of a remedy, which the Committee made in the description of an approximately standard building, and also a form of a building law, for general adoption by either State or local Governments. The requirements for a standard building, and the provisions of the proposed law, are few and very simple, yet sufficiently direct for all practical purposes; besides this, they are only such as will readily suggest themselves to the careful architect, builder, or property-owner, as being absolutely necessary in the construction of a safe and reliable building, both for occupancy and against the spread of fire.

Your Committee are fully aware of the prejudice people generally have against building (as well as other sumptuary) laws, and that they will regard such a law as being in the interest of the underwriter and against themselves; failing to consider that not only large fires, but many small ones, consume a large percentage of value above that of the insurance, and that the excess of loss falls upon the community, in the absolute destruction of so much porperty, which, in many cases, is never replaced. When we consider the vast amount utterly annihilated in the great fires within only the past four years, it would seem that every one should be keenly alive to some remedy for the cure of this great evil, if it were possible to obtain one. The great loss of this very city of Chicago, where we now meet, is not yet made up; and it is more than probable it will not be in this generation, if ever.

Your Committee have been led to believe that a preventive for this wholesale destruction of property is in part, at least, within the control of the underwriter, and it is simply by the adoption of a standard for cities, as well as for buildings, and the maintenance of a well-devised system of schedule rating, based upon such standards; having proper charges for deficiencies in the construction of each. In this way, not only will the characteristics of cities be raised to a higher class, but the construction of buildings in such cities will be vastly improved, not at the expense of the property-owner and in the interest of the underwriter, but in the interest of the community at large, and of the property-owner in particular. The community will secure a higher grade of buildings, and the owner a much lower rate for insurance, as the underwriter much prefers a risk in a standard city, on a standard building, at a low rate, than one in an indifferent town, and on a poor building, at a high rate.

By thus holding out to the property-owner the inducement of a reduced rate, in payment for his improved risk, or a charge for deficiencies in its construction, you appeal to his most sensitive spot—the pocket—and are sure to meet with a favorable response. A thorough and prominent underwriter has said, "It is useless to appeal to an individual's love of his city, and of the public weal, to cause him to substantially improve his buildings, for protection against fire, from causes not entirely plain to him; this is true of the majority: it is equally true of the entirety that if you can show them where to save money while benefiting themselves, they will do it; we all go for the great American dollar; and the key to many a man's attention is found in his pocket." The addition of a proper charge for occupancy and exposure, will have a tendency to cause the removal of hazardous occupants, and specially hazardous risks, to a safe distance from the business part of a city.

When the standard and schedule was adopted in New York in January, 1873, the average rate on business risks was made about 1 per cent. The application of the new system reduced some rates and raised many others. The advance led not only property-owners, but underwriters, to inquire into the reasons why. The latter, when by investigation, and the more accurate surveys required by the new system, were made aware of the hazards they had insured against, and the dangers they had been exposed to, realized that "only a kind and special Providence had thus far been watchful and preserved them from a calamity."

The explanations given to owners and occupants led to a recognition of proposed improvements and to unexpectedly satisfactory results. During the first six months no less than forty-five Mansard roofs were removed, many hatchways were closed up, and other changes of various kinds (to conform as nearly as possible to the standard) were made, involving an expenditure of nearly a quarter of a million of dollars. The office of the Superintendent, as he says, became the centre of attraction for both owners and occupants of buildings, who were desirous of knowing how their risks could be improved, made more secure, and their rates reduced. The application for resurveys and reductions were almost beyond the capacity of the Bureau. Persons about to erect new buildings were also inquiring for information and suggestions, which were followed in most cases by substantial improvements. During the first twelve months more than 2,500 surveys were made, resulting in positive improvements in the risks and the rate of insurance was, on the average, largely reduced. The following twelve months showed like satisfactory results obtained; nearly 1,500 surveys produced substantial changes, and a corresponding reduction in the rate, which had now reached an average of about 88 cents, or a reduction of 12 per cent in little over two years.

When we consider that something over $7,000,000 is the amount of premiums annually paid in New York City for insurance, this percentage of reduction is a strong commentary upon the usual mode of building, and ought to be an inducement for the property-owner there to improve his risk, because he secures the reduction, not for one year alone, but for future years; hence any sum placed in such improvements as will reduce the rate for insurance will be a paying investment.

New York City has probably the most elaborate building law now in force in any city in the country. It has been, and very justly so, the pride of her underwriters; and has been held up, with good cause, as a model. It cost many years of diligent study and labor to perfect, and pass it to a law; but with all its excellencies, and machinery for enforcement, with the whole influence of the underwriters to back it, the record fails to show that, during the time it has been in force, any such substantial results from its operation as have been gained by the practice of schedule rating during the short period, comparatively, the system has been applied.

The results obtained in New York are not the only ones. Similar statistics can be gathered from several other cities where the same system of rating is practiced, and your Committee feel warranted in saying, from information already at hand, that the number of buildings improved, to a greater or less degree, in these cities under the influence of this system is fully as great, in proportion, as has been shown in New York, while the aggregate will reach many thousands. The reduction in rate for insurance will show a like average result. Wherever this system has been followed, the solid results indicated have been secured without difficulty. Indeed, the substantial reconstruction of buildings in this city, in the thick walls, properly ledged at each story, iron shutters, absence of Mansard roofs or wooden cornices, as compared with those destroyed by the great fire, are all, in a great measure, due to this system of rating.

The schedules now in use may not be absolutely perfect, but it is only by their constant application that the defects are shown, and we shall be able to remove them. But if such progress can be made in the few years the system has been practiced, what may we not hope for in the future?

With this experience before us (the test of the merits of the two modes having been a fair one), and conceding all that may be claimed in favor of statutory building laws, the results already attained have firmly convinced your Committee that, considered independently, greater results can be attained by a well-devised system of schedule rating than by a building law, however stringent its provisions; coupled together, one strengthens the other, schedule rating becomes an efficient executor of the law, and the building law upholds and strengthens schedule rating.

On motion of Mr. C. H. Chase, the report was received and ordered to be published.

The Secretary stated that the Committee on Spontaneous Combustion wanted more time to prepare their paper, and on motion the time was fixed for the last half-hour of the morning session.

ADJUSTERS.

The report of the Committee on the Adjuster was was then read by Mr. Wilson. The report began by premising that there was an unfavorable opinion current against adjusters. They were generally spoken of as men who were engaged by insurance companies on account of their ability and willingness to do dirty work,—men who were expected to plunder honest claimants for technical causes. Their coming after a fire was looked for with dread as if they were men whose functions were a cross between those of the policeman and the pirate. To what extent that feeling on the part of the public towards the profession was deserved,—that was left for the Board to determine. That there had been losses treated with haste and under suspicious circumstances with harshness, was evident to all, but not to the extent implied in the general censure; nor would the time ever come when the adjuster would escape such unfriendly criticism. He could never hope to please all. The public looked for an ideal adjuster, one who should never suspect a fraud when it did not exist; who was able to disentangle all complications, distinguish between the things that were from what they seemed to be.

In dismissing the ideal adjuster, there were some things of the practical sort yet to be attained. First, it should be frankly admitted that there was a tendency in business to harden one's sensibilities. It was known what good grounds there were for losing faith in men. That some good men who could not bear misfortune would resort to crime, the older members of the profession had seen with such frequency as to put them on vigilant guard against every claim. It was natural, therefore, that the superior element became very active. But they were men before they were adjusters. They owed it to themselves not to be misunderstood. Brains not marble were the staples of the adjuster, and brains worth paying for were more generally found with blood than with marble. The adjuster should be a man familiar with all structures, all merchandise, all machinery, all products, and all values. A full course in civil engineering, architecture, and natural science, with an apprenticeship served to each trade or mechanical art and a professional knowledge of pure art, could not be too much to qualify the adjuster for the varying demands upon him. To this should be added a practical knowledge, habit, and usage of mercantile business. Society had a right to consider the adjuster bound in these respects, and when leniency and mercy pleaded strongly, they should remember society's claim, and be exceedingly careful lest, under the pretence of forgiving a mistake, a crime should be encouraged.

THE NATIONAL BOARD.

On motion of Mr. R. J. Smith, a committee, consisting of Mr. R. J. Smith, Mr. J. K. Lindsay, and Mr. P. C. Royce, was appointed to wait upon the National Board and introduce them to the Convention.

After a short recess, the President stated that the National Board Committee desired not to be called upon to speak, as they desired first to hear what the Convention had to say before expressing views of their own.

Mr. R. J. Smith then introduced the National Board to the Convention in a few words.

President Marshall said that in behalf of the Convention he would welcome the representatives of the National Board. He hoped that before the Convention adjourned the members might listen to some practical suggestions from the gentlemen whose experience and knowledge of underwriting was widely known.

STATISTICS.

Mr. J. P. Vance, of Ohio, from the Committee on Statistics, made an interesting report, which showed the business of the insurance companies of the Northwest during the years 1872, 1873, and 1874, as follows:

OHIO.

STATE CASH COMPANIES.

	Risks written.	Premiums.	Losses paid.
1872	$158,404,202	$1,586,312	$ 487,984
1873	142,146,069	1,697,248	727,623
1874	146,948,085	1,733,862	660,367

STATE MUTUAL COMPANIES.

	Risks written.	Assessments.	Losses.
1872	$ 10,423,630	$ 126,938	$ 101,093
1873	15,750,862	157,929	93,354
1874	18,893,841	164,096	92,034

OTHER STATE AND FOREIGN COMPANIES.

	Risks written.	Premiums.	Losses.
1872	$175,711,901	$1,985,035	$ 755,400
1873	166,436,019	2,391,403	1,084,208
1874	185,880,987	2,503,127	980,003

KENTUCKY.

STATE COMPANIES.

	Risks written.	Premiums.	Losses.
1872	$ 23,202,309	$ 215,288	$ 52,776
1873	18,100,569	204,902	61,446
1874	18,777,498	200,326	50,376

OTHER STATE AND FOREIGN COMPANIES.

	Risks written.	Premiums.	Losses.
1872	$ 65,780,602	$ 858,400	$ 413,006
1873	65,598,289	907,061	436,312
1874	69,720,983	1,018,637	342,727

MICHIGAN.

STATE CASH COMPANIES.

	Risks written.	Premiums.	Losses.
1872	$ 14,318,146	$ 187,811	$ 160,528
1873	14,069,368	194,657	71,638
1874	15,116,091	220,269	91,122

STATE MUTUAL COMPANIES.

	Risks written.	Assessments.	Losses.
1872	$ 6,531,834	$ 140,719	$ 104,096
1873	4,607,388	113,450	95,925
1874	6,280,343	135,678	109,330

OTHER STATE AND FOREIGN COMPANIES.

	Risks written.	Premiums.	Losses.
1872	$129,393,589	$1,807,932	$1,093,599
1873	131,743,262	2,050,073	1,117,726
1874	134,840,953	2,111,355	1,003,619

ILLINOIS.

STATE COMPANIES.

	Risks written.	Premiums.	Losses paid.
1872	$ 42,145,868	$ 557,283	$ 123,173
1873	51,772,174	804,358	167,447
1874	58,053,572	889,721	434,221

OTHER STATE AND FOREIGN COMPANIES.

	Risks written.	Premiums.	Losses.
1872	$332,507,100	$4,720,971	$3,757,548
1873	356,265,421	4,956,506	1,331,591
1874	372,476,335	5,097,560	3,748,758

MINNESOTA.

STATE CASH COMPANIES.

	Risks written.	Premiums.	Losses paid.
1872	$ 5,968,092	$ 74,480	$ 37,199
1873	5,359,085	90,300	52,628
1874	8,555,406	107,555	40,210

STATE MUTUAL COMPANIES.

	Risks written.	Assessments.	Losses.
1872	$ 3,534,900	$ 74,039	$ 19,158
1873	3,818,470	64,539	26,015
1874	11,580,940	42,612	33,907

OTHER STATE AND FOREIGN COMPANIES.

	Risks written.	Premiums.	Losses.
1872	$ 36,565,660	$ 561,565	$ 241,170
1873	41,081,041	671,957	285,811
1874	49,580,940	795,388	194,096

WISCONSIN.

STATE CASH COMPANIES.

	Risks written.	Premiums.	Losses paid.
1872	$ 17,530,664	$ 210,433	$ 63,516
1873	18,274,026	236,050	119,177
1874	17,918,006	260,186	105,392

MUTUAL COMPANIES.

	Risks written.	Premiums and assessments.	Losses.
1872	$ 25,204,801	$ 366,394	$ 262,989
1873	26,481,816	409,368	208,702
1874	28,282,467	450,557	278,241

OTHER STATE AND FOREIGN COMPANIES.

	Risks written.	Premiums.	Losses.
1872	$ 99,615,911	$1,333,850	$ 606,138
1873	112,650,245	1,529,515	665,402
1874	109,261,563	1,559,343	625,839

IOWA.

STATE COMPANIES.

	Risks written.	Premiums.	Losses.
1872	$ 13,919,378	$351,826	$90,016
1873	17,351,229	325,129	101,496
1874	19,385,199	486,026	108,926

OTHER STATE AND FOREIGN COMPANIES.

	Risks written.	Premiums.	Losses.
1872	Not reported.	$1,029,102	$386,378
1873	Not reported.	1,103,667	608,202
1874	$81,319,466	1,236,149	637,241

KANSAS.

STATE COMPANIES.

	Risks written.	Premiums.	Losses paid.
1872	$ 1,902,304	$ 33,937	$ 11,220
1873	1,355,730	27,114	11,087
1874	1,495,257	25,228	12,232

OTHER STATE AND FOREIGN COMPANIES.

	Risks written.	Premiums.	Losses.
1872	$ 15,843,343	$ 283,100	$ 82,118
1873	19,278,274	297,325	172,390
1874	20,394,941	302,338	231,182

NEBRASKA.

OTHER STATE AND FOREIGN COMPANIES.

	Risks written.	Premiums.	Losses.
1873	$ 9,426,709	$ 151,293	$ 31,489
1874	9,314,697	147,078	26,864

Indiana is not reported.

Mr. Chase, President of the Hartford and Vice-President of the National Board, replied in behalf of the Committee. They were pleased to see so large a gathering at this Convention, proving that the insurance men of the West were alive to their present interests and the future welfare of their profession.

On invitation, Mr. Chase then took his seat on the platform, and the Convention resumed its regular order of business.

The Secretary read the report of the Committee on preparing suitable remarks upon the death of

WELLS M. FORBES,

a prominent member, as follows:

Since our last meeting, Wells M. Forbes has been removed from us. There is not a member of this Association but received the sad intelligence with grief. At our last meeting he was present with us, taking a prominent part, and no one gave greater promise of a long life. Only a few short days, and he is no more. His death is the first which we have been called upon to mourn. The brightest flower is the first to be gathered. Educated a lawyer, he was prepared to aspire to a high position, and he gave promise of realizing his highest expectation. From his first engagement in the profession, his natural qualifications gave him promise, and in an unusually brief period he so readily acquired a knowledge of his business as to attain a leading position in his sphere. He made friends of all with whom he was brought in contact, and by leading a circumspect and upright life he commanded the respect and confidence of all. Therefore, be it

Resolved, First—That in the death of Wells M. Forbes we have lost one of our most beloved and useful members.

Second—That we deeply sympathise with the family and friends in their affliction.

Third—That these resolutions be printed, and a copy forwarded by the Secretary to his bereaved widow.

THE COMMITTEE ON AGENCY SUPERVISION

presented a lengthy and rather intricate report, in no way interesting to the general reader, however much so to gentlemen engaged in the insurance business. It particularly dwelt upon the necessity of mutual confidence between agents and their principals, as, lacking this, the business would be impeded, and disastrous results most inevitably follow.

SPONTANEOUS COMBUSTION.

Mr. C. H. Case, from the Committee on Spontaneous Combustion, presented a lengthy report. He said that he would not attempt to speak from a scientific standpoint. Spontaneous combustion may be defined as combustion set up between two or more bodies at common temperature, or at a temperature too low for ignition without the application of artificial heat, or the power of inherent ignition without the contact of another substance or body that is already ignited. When you apply a lighted match to a taper, you bring an ignited body in contact with another body which has a lower temperature, and by contact the second body is raised in its temperature to the ignitable point. Combustion may be carried on at a much lower temperature than ignition. The usual bodies igniting are carbon, oxygen, and hydrogen. Sometimes two bodies will not unite by chemical action until a third body by its active presence causes the two bodies to unite. For instance, bring oxygen and hydrogen together in the presence of spongy platinum and they burn furiously.

Spontaneous combustion may arise from the following causes: Chemical action; catalytic force; fermentation; heat caused by force arrested. Under the first class come all substances that have power of absorption of oxygen. Under the second class,—developing heat by catalytic force,—we consider the practice of mixing oils. Every barrel of oil not labeled and marked such per cent lard-oil and such per cent petroleum will ignite at such a temperature, should be confiscated. When we consider that many of these lubricators will ignite at a temperature only a little above summer-heat, we see the peril of using them in fast-running machinery. Under the head of fermentation comes such instances as damp hay or straw, piles of manure, damp oat-meal, bran, or flour. The denser the atmosphere the more oxygen in it; hence, a torch will burn brighter in a valley than on a mountain. Under the last head we consider those substances that need some heat that is developed by force to cause them to unite, or burn, or explode. Nitro-glycerine is nothing but glycerine treated with nitric and sulphuric acid. It may be turned out on the floor, and cannot easily be ignited with a match, yet it is not a very safe article to be lying around loose. The speaker noted the effects of the construction of other chemicals. He was led by observation to conclude that electricity was a fruitful cause of fires, where its presence is not expected. He cited a number of cases of spontaneous combustion, and closed with an exhibition of the powers of certain chemicals to ignite when brought in contact with each other. The experiments were very interesting, and were attentively watched by the Convention.

The Convention then adjourned until 3 o'clock.

THE FIRE PATROL.

At half-past 2 o'clock the Association attended the exhibition of the Fire-Patrol, upon the invitation of the officials of the Fire Department. The drill took place on the corner of Monroe and LaSalle streets. The members of the Patrol appeared in their respective uniforms, and were drilled in the presence of a large crowd of spectators. Thence proceeding to the Patrol Headquarters, No. 113 Franklin street, a further review was held, and Capt. Bullwinkle was introduced to the members of the Association by Gen. Arthur C. Ducat.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

SUPERVISING AGENTS.

The Convention was called to order at half-past 3 o'clock.

Mr. Heywood presented a brief report upon the subject of supervising agents. Insurance, like every business, requires careful supervision to insure success; hence the necessity of supervising agents. The first essential in one of these agents is upright and downright honesty. He also wants a good pair of legs, good eyes, and good common sense,—these standing for faithfulness, hard work, and quick observation. The model supervising agent will look outside the hazards that may immediately concern his own company, to see the damages that threaten a general conflagration, and often, by timely and sensible advice, he may do much to secure such protection as will avert disaster. He is the representative of his Company, and, as he is intelligent and of good deportment, so in proportion will people come to regard the Company he represents.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE PATROL

and Property-Saving at Fires reported through Mr. Ducat. The report stated, first, that the running expense of the Chicago Patrol last year was $20,801.51. Second, the cost of organizing Patrol No. 2 is not to exceed $18,000, and it is to be run at a monthly expense not to exceed $700, making an annual expense of $8,400. This company is an exact copy of Company No. 1, and is manned as follows: Captain, 4 men on the permanent force, and 2 auxiliary men. The equipment consists of 1 wagon, 2 horses, 20 covers, 2 roof-covers, 4 fire-extinguishers, 2 9-foot ladders, 1 sledge, 2 axes, 1 pike-pole, 1 spear, 4 bells, containing hammer and nails, and 1 with sheath-knife and screw-wrench, 2 spanners, 1 box extra charges for fire-extinguishers,—weight of the whole to be about 3,000 pounds, making less than half the weight of wagon No. 1, thus giving it the advantage of rapid time on the road to fires, thereby gaining that first minute we strive so hard to annihilate.

A single wagon, with horses and harness, ten covers, with ten in reserve, two fire-extinguishers, with the rest of the equipment needed, would cost, as nearly as could be approximated, $2,000. As to the salary of the men, it would depend on what was paid to the Fire Department in the place where the company was run; and as to the number of men required, it would depend on the size of stock carried. Following is a synopsis of the work of the Fire Patrol from Oct. 2, 1871, to Sept. 22, 1875: Fires extinguished, 82; insurance on same, $9,964,316.66⅔; losses paid by companies, $4,343,830; covers spread by Patrol, $1,980; hours of service rendered, 653 33-60.

THE COMMITTEE ON CONDITIONS AND COVENANTS

of Policies reported through Secretary Bliven that the form of fire-insurance policy now in general use is defective in many particulars. It has been built up by patchwork to accommodate itself to the shifting conditions and practices of the business and the multiplying decisions of the courts, and is composed of as many pieces as was Joseph's coat,—several of its provisions being without harmony or coherence. The Committee do not undertake to enumerate all the deficiencies of the ordinary form of policy,—only such as most forcibly suggest themselves. The first is in the consideration. At the outset the policy duly acknowledges the receipt of the premium; subsequently, and in another clause, it declares that the Company will not be liable until the premium has been actually paid. It is probable that this latter clause was inserted after the practice of delivering unpaid policies and doing the business on thirty (or more) days' time had become general, and with the view of protecting the Companies against the perils of that practice; but the Committee have yet to learn that it has ever so protected them, or that the initial receipt is not binding upon the insurer.

Neither does there appear to be any clause limiting the liability of the underwriter to the interest of the insured in the property mentioned, nor any criterion by which the cash value of the property, in case of loss, is to be determined, which should be "its actual cash value immediately preceding the fire."

Another defect in the policy is the absence of proper notification that agents have no authority in any way to bind the Company—except strictly in accordance with the terms, conditions, requirements, and limitations of the policy, which, being a part of the consideration for the insurance, cannot permit enlargement.

Another quite important matter is the omission to provide for appraisers in case of damage to buildings—the only provision for appraisers being in case of damage to personal property.

It appears to the Committee as worthy of careful consideration—at least its presentation at this time will be a service if it only avails to provoke and direct discussion—whether the insurance policy might not profitably be, and ought not properly to be, framed as other contracts are framed and signed by both parties, insurer and insured.

The above reports were, on motion, received and ordered to be published.

COMMITTEE ON NOMINATIONS.

Mr. Vernon moved the appointment of a committee of five on nominations of officers for the ensuing year.

On motion of Mr. R. J. Smith, the Committee was made to consist of one from each State.

The Chair appointed the following on the Committee: Messrs. Vernon, of Michigan; Blodgett, of Pennsylvania; R. J. Smith, of Illinois; Page, of Iowa; Moss, of Minnesota; Hallett, of Wisconsin; Adams, of Ohio; Curry, of Kentucky; Walker, of Indiana; Spaulding, of Missouri; White, of Kansas; Harding, of Nebraska.

At the suggestion of the Chairman a number of ladies were admitted to the hall during the delivery of

MR. HINES' ADDRESS.

This gentleman, the editor of the *Insurance Monitor*, spoke at great length. After giving the things required of the manager of an agency, he said: Now, I have a word to say to agents through you concerning rates, spoken from a standpoint natural enough perhaps to any one much used to conning statistics, but one which I do not remember to have seen occupied. It shows that a larger proportion of the premium receipts finds its way into the pockets of the agents than into the coffers of the companies. I take only representative companies,—old companies—companies that by reason of their extensive machinery and wholesale operations are enabled to manage matters to the best advantage to themselves, and save a margin where younger or poorer companies could not save. I have compiled a little table from the official reports of fourteen of the most prominent, whose labors have extended over periods of twenty to sixty years, and whose aggregated premiums nearly reach the enormous amount of $300,000,000—a basis so wide, so complete, that one may, without fear of error, use it for the purpose of average, feeling that few data for human calculations are so well founded. I find that these companies, from the date of their organization to the date of their last official reports, received $291,871,723 in premiums, and returned $268,038,571 in losses and expenses; retaining but $23,832,652, or only 8.16 per cent of the whole. Nearly 92 per cent were paid back. Now, agents' commissions on this mass of premium, at 15 per cent, would amount to $43,780,683, or nearly $20,000,000 more in money than the companies kept.

Even at the old rate of commissions, 10 per cent, the sum would be $29,187,172, or upwards of $5,000,000 more than the companies retained! And as a matter of actual fact—putting the past ten years, during which agents have had 15 per cent, against the amount of business done by these companies over their counters, and on which they have paid no commissions—I am entirely inside the mark in asserting that of their entire premium receipts, reaching to-day about $300,000,000, the agents have retained $5,000,000 more money than the companies.

This excess of the amount of agents' commissions over the amount ultimately realized by the companies is interesting; but the great instructive fact brought to light by these and all similar statistical compilations is the extreme narrowness of the profit margin. If the business of these companies had been accepted at an average rate of premium, only 12 per cent below that actually secured, there would not be a single dollar of all that enormous mass of premiums remaining in their treasuries. They would have handled an amount nearly equal to the whole outstanding circulation of all the National Banks in the United States, merely for what profit and satisfaction there may be in handling it. No penny of the vast amount would remain theirs to-day! *This* is the great instructive fact, and the lessons to be learned from it are so obvious that it almost seems superfluous to enumerate them.

On motion of Mr. Smith, the thanks of the Convention were tendered to Mr. Hines for his address, and it was ordered to be spread upon the records and printed in the published report.

PRESENTATION.

Mr. Blodgett, of Pennsylvania, said that he desired the attention of the Convention for a few moments. He then stepped forward, and in a neat speech presented the Secretary of the Association, Mr. C. E. Bliven, with an elegant gold watch and chain.

Amid a tumult of applause, Mr. Bliven rose to reply. He said that there was a well-known phrase in the Scriptures to the effect that out of the mouth the heart speaketh, but in his case he was not a ready speaker, and his words would be totally inadequate to express his gratitude to the members of this Association for their beautiful gift, which was as unexpected as undeserved. For his part, it was sufficient to belong to this Association, and to share the labor and the beneficial results of these yearly gatherings, without any reward.

Mr. Marshall, of Ohio, moved that, as there was a great deal of business yet before the Convention, when it should adjourn it adjourn to meet at 7:30 o'clock.

Messrs. Osman, of New York; J. C. Paige, of Massachusetts; and C. J. Bassett, of Connecticut, were added to the Committee on Nominations.

The meeting then adjourned.

EVENING SESSION.

QUALIFICATIONS OF OFFICIALS.

The Association came to order at 10 minutes to 8 o'clock last evening, President Marshall in the chair.

The Secretary read a letter from Mr. S. S. D. Thompson, of Pittsburg, Pa., President of the American Insurance Company, relative to the qualifications of insurance company officials. He thought there should be a regular course of examination, the same as in other professions, because no business called for more thorough knowledge of its details than that of insurance. He held that very many of the failures that had befallen companies were due to the ignorance and consequent incapacity of officers.

Referred to the Executive Committee.

Mr. George C. Clarke, of Chicago, read a paper on

PUBLIC OPINION AS REGARDED INSURANCE COMPANIES.

There was great ignorance throughout the country as regarded the insurance interest. In fact, this ignorance was not confined to the realm of insurance, but extended to all kinds of business. Besides ignorance of the business of insurance, there was a deep-seated prejudice in the public mind against the business. Some people believed that insurance companies were in league against the public for the purpose of fleecing the purchasers of policies, and for piling on fresh rates. This was, in a great measure, due to the obscure form of policy, so loaded down with exceptions, many of which had become obsolete, that it puzzled men learned in the profession to tell whether the policy-holder was insured or not. The contract should be made plain, all ambiguities cut out, and framed in such a manner that he who runs may read. The companies, to remove the prejudices of the community, must set up a high standard of upright, fair dealing in the execution of their contracts. Sharp adjustments, tinged with dishonesty, must be frowned upon—the "salvage at all hazards" motto must be abandoned—the adjuster who defrauds a policyholder to the gain of the company must learn that this was not countenanced; and the community taught that the companies desired a wide-spread knowledge of the subject of insurance; that the companies desired the assured should understand every word of the contract and every line of their duty—desire that they should observe faithfully and fulfill every condition, and that then, when the losses occurred, the companies should cary out their agreements to the letter—not in a spirit of evasion, but in accordance with the laws of commercial honor, and in accordance with the Divine law of justice. Mr. Clarke thought that a column on insurance in each of the great Chicago dailies would have a great effect in enlightening the public mind as to the true nature of insurance. These articles should be written by men learned in the business, and should be lightened up so as to be readable to the general public.

Mr. Carey read a long, technical report on

"RECENT DECISIONS OF THE COURTS IN INSURANCE CASES,"

which showed how much the obscure form of policy puzzled policy-holders, insurance men, and the Courts themselves. The general opinion of the Courts and of the profession tended toward simplifying the contracts, so that there could be no mistake as to what they meant.

Mr. Lumbard, from the Committee on

CAUSES OF CONFLAGRATIONS,

read a report which was a review of all the great fires, from the burning of Rome under Nero to the burning of Oshkosh and other places of less note. The Chicago fire of 1871 was the champion conflagration of history. During the last five years the United States had suffered a loss of $650,000,000 because of fires. This was an immense tribute for one country, in so short a space, to pay to the "fire-fiend."

As regarded the causes of fire, wooden houses were mere kindling-wood, and should be entirely discouraged. Brick walls were generally deficient in thickness, and houses of that material were often miserably constructed. Iron shutters should be generally used, especially in exposed portions of cities. Badly-built flues, ill-constructed furnaces, carelessness as to lamps and gas-lights, all these tended to increase fire-risks, and it should be the duty of all property-owners to guard against accidents resulting from such causes. Insurance agents should be careful in their inspections, and refuse to grant policies where any exhibition of carelessness, recklessness, or ignorance was made. The question of incendiarism was also gone into at some length, and the array of fires caused by the crime of arson appeared to be truly formidable,—in fact, the most gigantic evil against which the insurance interest had to contend.

The report was ordered printed.

A paper on the compensation of local agents, which had simply a professional interest, was read by Mr. Peetrey, after which the Association adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning.

ELSEWHERE.

THE NEW YORK CONVENTION.

YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 23.—The National Insurance Convention resumed its session to-day, with President Chapman presiding.

The Committee reported having arranged the preliminaries for a convention, to be addressed on insurance topics by Messrs. Bryant, Deal, and others.

Commissioner Smith, on behalf of the Committee on Legislation, suggested the reading of the proposed draft of insurance laws submitted by that Committee and the Convention, and which had not been interrupted when partially read the other day. This was agreed to, and Mr. Smith completed its reading. The report was lengthy, and contained sixty-nine sections. When he had finished its reading, Mr. Smith moved that the report be referred back to the same Committee, which was done.

Commissioner Row moved that his resolution, offered yesterday, regarding loans to insurance companies, be taken from the table and referred to the Committee on Legislation, which was also adopted.

Mr. Hammersly, of Hartford, delivered an address, in which he said the object of an insurance company was not to make money for its stockholders, but to underwrite and pay all its losses, and pay 100 cents on the dollar, if it was possible.

Commissioner Welsh, of Kansas, read a paper advo

cating more effectual insurance laws in the States, in keeping a full and complete record of every fire that occurred, by competent persons paid for their services. Such a record would benefit the insurance companies, by making them more cautious in the way in which they write their risks.

George Hope, Chairman of the Committee on Legislation of the New York Board of Fire Underwriters, addressed the Convention. He spoke of the disproportionate losses of the insurance companies in this country, as compared with those of other countries. From the researches of the National Board, it appeared that the average losses of companies in England, France, Italy, and Germany was 60 per cent of the premiums, but our charges were five or six times larger than they were, and of our net wealth we burned up six times as much as our neighbors, and bye-and-bye we would become poorer as a nation on account of these disproportionate losses. This could only be remedied by urging better insurance laws and other methods, which their Convention should take into account.

Charles T. Lewis, Secretary of the Chamber of Life Insurance, followed with an address on the subject of taxation. He said the taxes ought to be largely reduced, and a change made in the manner of their levying, so that they should fall only on business profits, and not on money put away to pay life-insurance policies.

The Convention adjourned until to-morrow.

CANADIAN NEWS.

The Ontario Exhibition—Freemasons—Sergt. Bates—Snow—First Shipment of Barley.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Sept. 23.—To-morrow the Provincial Exhibition closes, having been most successful this year. The annual meeting of the Ontario Agricultural and Arts Association was held last night. In the course of the President's address, he urged farmers to adopt a more improved system of farming, and advised them to pay more attention to grazing and to other than grain crops. He regretted that a treaty of reciprocity with the United States had not been adopted, as farmers would have gained great advantages from it. He pointed out the advantages of the Ontario School of Agriculture for training farmers' sons, and showed how advisable it was to have Canada properly represented at the Philadelphia Exhibition. The next annual exhibition will be held in Hamilton.

Lieut.-Gov. Macdonald inaugurated the new Normal School in this city yesterday. The Hon. Alexander Mackenzie, Premier of Canada, and the Hon. Oliver Mowat, Premier of Ontario, also took part. The latter in his speech said it was extremely likely that the office of Minister of Education for the Province would be created, and that the Hon. Adam Crooks would be its first occupant.

MONTREAL, Sept. 23.—Judge Mondelet, of the Quebec Bench, refused to hear an election case yesterday because he held that the Election Court of this province is unconstitutional.

The sixth annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of this Province is now in session here. Most Worshipful Grand Master Dunbar, who presides, delivered the annual charge.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Sept. 23.—Gov. Archibald, of Nova Scotia, and Gov. Tilley, of New Brunswick, will be present at the opening of the Manufacturers' Exhibition on Tuesday next.

TORONTO, Sept. 23.—Sergt. Bates is announced to begin his tramp through this Province from Windsor to Montreal to-morrow, carrying the Stars and Stripes, and passing through the principal cities.

Snow fell yesterday, covering the ground, in the County of Huron.

The schooners Sweepstake and Persia left this harbor yesterday with 12,000 bushels of barley, each bound for Erie. These are the first cargoes of the season.

FAIRS.

AT WEST LIBERTY, IA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WEST LIBERTY, Ia., Sept. 23.—The Union District Agricultural Fair began here the 21st inst., and closes to-morrow, the 24th. The territory which contributes to this very successful agricultural exhibition comprises this county (Muscatine), Cedar and Johnson; one of the best and richest agricultural sections of Iowa. I venture the assertion that at no Fair in this or any other State can any better short-horned cattle be found than were exhibited here to-day. Such herds as Jacobs', Mrs. Kimberley's, Chase's, and Nichols' are hard to excel. Mrs. Kimberley owns and manages a herd of nearly forty, all of the choicest blood. The first premium was awarded her for the best herd, and the sweepstakes on bull. Jacobs took the second on a herd, and the sweepstakes on cows. This locality is becoming noted for the breeding of fine blooded short-horns. The exhibitions of hogs was large and excellent, mainly of the Berkshire breed. The show of sheep is only fair. There are some fine horses shown of the various grades. The trotting was fair. The best time made was 2:36. The exhibition of agricultural implements was meagre, but the show of fruit, particularly apples, was good.

IROQUOIS COUNTY, ILL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ONARGA, Ill., Sept. 23.—The Iroquois County Fair opens at this place Tuesday, Oct. 5, continuing four days. Liberal premiums are offered for all classes of stock, implements, agricultural products, mechanical skill, etc. The Society offers $800 in trotting purses, divided as follows: Sept. 6, purse of $100, for three-minute horses; Sept. 7, purse of $500, free-for-all; Sept. 8, purse of $200, for 2:40 horses. The entries to these races close Monday, Sept. 27. Our track is a trifle more than half a mile in length, and has been put in superb condition, the turns lengthened and thrown up, the whole track scraped, rolled, and thoroughly drained. It will be as hard and smooth as a floor and "fast as a ghost" during the fair. A large field of horses is expected, some twenty or more having already been heard from. Everything possible will be done to make the exhibition attractive and interesting. With good weather we will have a large attendance.

DANE COUNTY, WIS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Sept. 23.—The Dane County Fair had splendid weather to-day. There was a large crowd present, estimated from 6,000 to 8,000, and the receipts were larger than any day for years. The Grangers were out in force, and had quite a reunion. A. M. Smith, of your State, delivered a demagogical, partisan speech, full of his peculiar ideas, apparently thinking none but farmers had any rights others were bound to respect; denunciatory of those not indorsing his views, especially such newspapers as THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, Madison *State Journal*, etc. The speech was apparently designed to help Farmer Taylor in getting re-elected Governor, and called forth many protests from his hearers.

SOUTHERN OHIO FAIR.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DAYTON, O., Sept. 23.—The entries already made for the Southern Ohio Fair, which begins next Monday, are largely in excess of those last year, especially in machinery, vegetables, and live stock of all kinds. The prospects are good for a fine exhibition. The entries for speed are among the best horses in the world. Goldsmith Maid will trot on Wednesday against a running mate, purse $2,000, and beat her time made on the same track last October, being the best time ever made on a half-mile track. On Friday a special trot will take place between Lula and Lucille Golddust, mile heats, best three in five, purse, $3,000. Large crowds are expected.

NEBRASKA STATE FAIR.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OMAHA, Neb., Sept. 23.—The State Fair continues to draw immense crowds from all parts of the State and Iowa. The display to-day was very fine. Weather clear and pleasant.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 24—1 a. m.—For the upper lake region the upper Mississippi and lower Missouri Valleys, generally clear weather during the day, and higher temperature than on Thursday, southerly to westerly winds, and falling barometer, followed by cooler weather, rising barometer and northerly to westerly winds in Minnesota during Saturday night or Sunday.

LOCAL OBSERVATION.

CHICAGO, Sept. 23.

Time.	Bar.	Thr.	Hu.	Wind.	Rain	W'ther.
6:53 a. m.	30.27	45	68	S., fresh	....	Clear.
11:18 a. m.	30.25	59	38	S., fresh	....	Clear.
2:00 p. m.	30.25	64	41	S., fresh	....	Clear.
3:53 p. m.	30.23	62	51	S., fresh	....	Clear.
9:00 p. m.	30.16	57	69	S., fresh	....	Clear.
10:18 p. m.	30.16	55	56	S., fresh	....	Clear.

Maximum thermometer, 62; minimum, 42.

THE HORSE-DISEASE IN NEW YORK STATE.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Sept. 21.—Several horses at the Driving Park are affected by a disease similar to the epizooty. It seems to concentrate in the throat, causing much distress. Reports from the interior state that the disease has broken out in several of the towns.

SPORTING NEWS.

Remarkable Exhibition of Weak Batting in Yesterday's Game.

The Philadelphias Beat the White Stockings 5 to 0.

Harper's Ten Broeck Makes the Fastest Three-Year-Old Time for Three Miles.

St. James the Winner of the Free-for-All Race at Quincy.

BASE-BALL.

AN IGNOMINIOUS DEFEAT.

The Philadelphia Club won a victory from the Chicagos yesterday because they deserved it,—because they outbatted, outfielded, outran, and in all respects outplayed the home nine. There was a lively expectation that the Whites would put in another heavy batting day, but it proved fallacious. They seem to play in streaks, and every other game is generally good. Having beaten the Hartfords, they loosed their grip, and 5 to 0 was the result. A word should be said for the umpire, who was the worst ever seen in Chicago, excepting only Haynie in years long past. Mr. Stires has evidently been in the thickest of woods since 1869, when he played in the Rockford nine, and yesterday he came out like a very disreputable hermit. It is not to be charged to him that he defeated the Chicagos, for they did that for themselves, but it should be said that he palpably disregarded the rules, and showed an intensity of impartial bad judgment that could not have been surpassed.

Of the Chicagos, Glenn, the usually trustworthy, took a day off, and scored four errors, two of them being very bad ones. The opposing runs were scored by these and other errors by Hastings, Devlin, and Waterman. Golden badly misjudged a fly, Warren made an overthrow, and the rest took part as occasion offered. Hines alone played a perfect game, and he gained great applause for a splendid catch off McMullin's bat in the seventh inning.

For the visitors, Murnan muffed two well-thrown balls, but otherwise their game was a good one, though they took their runs only by sufferance of the Chicagos. The remainder of the story is told in

THE SCORE:

PHILADELPHIA	R	B	P	A	E	CHICAGO.	R	B	P	A	E
Murnan, 1 b	1	0	8	0	2	Glenn, 1 b	0	0	10	0	4
McGeary, s. s.	0	0	1	2	0	Devlin, p	0	0	1	0	1
Addy, r. f.	1	1	1	0	0	Hines, 2 b	0	0	2	3	0
Meyerle, 2 b	0	0	2	1	0	Peters, s. s.	0	0	1	5	0
Treacy, l. f.	0	0	4	0	0	Hastings, c	0	0	5	0	4
Fulmer, 3 b	1	1	2	3	0	Waterman, 3 b	0	0	1	4	2
Zettlein, p	1	2	0	1	0	Golden, l. f.	0	0	2	4	1
Snyder, c	1	0	9	1	0	Warren, c. f.	0	1	2	0	1
McMullin, c. f.	0	0	0	0	0	Bielaski, r. f.	0	0	2	0	1
Totals	5	4	27	9	2	Totals	0	1	27	11	15

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Philadelphia	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	—5
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Total bases on hits—Philadelphia, 5; Chicago, 1.
First base on errors—Murnan, 2; Meyerle, 1; McMullin, 1; Treacy, 1; Addy, 1; Snyder, 1; Zettlein, 1. Philadelphia, 8. Bielaski, 1; Glenn, 1. Chicago, 2.
Left on bases—Meyerle, 1; Murnan, 3; Treacy, 1; Zettlein, 1; Addy, 1. Philadelphia, 7. Bielaski, 1; Warren, 1; Devlin, 1. Chicago, 3.
Bases on called balls—Murnan, 1; Devlin, 1.
Passed balls—Hastings, 2.
Wild pitches—Devlin, 1.
Runs earned—None.
Time of game—Two hours and twenty minutes.
Umpire—Mr. Stires, of Rockford.

The same clubs play again Saturday, when, according to rule, the result will be reversed.

THE TURF.

FREEPORT DRIVING-PARK MEETING.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FREEPORT, Ill., Sept. 23.—The fall meeting of the Freeport Driving-Park Association commences in the Taylor grounds, in this city, next Tuesday, Sept. 28. The following are the entries made for the trotting and pacing races:

3:20 *Class*—Purse, $300; S. C. Davis, Lightland, Wis., enters b. g. Little Mack; Dayton Sweet, Polo, Ill., enters b. g. Billy Schrover; A. D. Boyington, Freeport, enters b. g. Fleecer; Charles M. Haggart, Freeport, s. m. Mollie Casey; A. F. Morris, Davis, Ill., b. s. Bay Dan; A. F. Phillips, Rockford, b. g. Lehigh; Thomas Gould, Freeport, g. g. John J; L. Wilson, West Liberty, Ia., d. s. Jim Lane; William Vosburg, Clinton, Ill., blk. Harry Hopkins.

2:38 *Class*—Purse $500, A. W. McMillan, Keokuk, Ia., enters r. g. George Lucas; George Carroll, Milwaukee, b. g. Medoc; P. Weiman, Joliet, Ill., b. m. Lady Logan; J. S. Seeber, Clinton, Ia., s. g. Nat Baker; Elly Wells, Covington, Ky., g. m. Nellie; P. Mottman, Sharon, Wis., b. g. Badger.

2:28 *Class*—Purse $700, A. J. Elder, Rochelle, Ill., s. g. Modoc; S. W. Granger, Milwaukee, br. g. Gen. Howard; C. W. Phillips, Delavan, Wis., b. m. Amy; B. F. Slattery, Onarga, blk. m. Lady Wyron; S. W. Wheelock, Moline, Ill., b. s. Captain; W. W. Hamilton, Freeport, Ill., b g. Wolford Z; William Gallagher, Davenport, Ia., br. g. Whalebone; J. Murphy, Chicago, g. m. Lady H.

2:45 *Class*—Purse, $500. W. H. McDoel, Keokuk, Ia., b. m. Lady McD.; Charles Wilson, Joliet, Ill., blk. g. Quarry Boy; G. W. Bucknell, Lebanon, Wis., br. g. Winder.

Three-Minute Class—Purse, $600. S. C. Davis, Highland, Wis., b. g. Little Mac; A. D. Boyington, Fleecer; A. J. Morris, Bay Dan; T. F. Phillips, Lehigh; W. H. McDoel, Lady McD.; J. L. Wilson, Jim Lane; William Vosburg, Harry Hopkins.

2:32 *Class*—Purse $700. J. H. Deads, Mount Carroll, Ill., cr. g. Mazeppa; W. W. Hamilton, Walford Z; William Gallagher, br. m. Kitty Stratton; Elly Wells, Nellie; M. Morse, La Crosse, Wis., b. g. Peavine.

Pacing Race—Purse $400. Paul Motler, Hillsborough, Ill., b. g. Sucker State; A. O. Woodward, Poplar Grove, Charley Ensign; E. E. Ecker, Olathe, Kan., g. m. Nellie Gray; C. G. Gregory, Centreville, Ia., blk. g. Sealskin.

2:50 *class*—Purse, $500. A. F. Phillips, Lehigh; F. S. Whitman, Belvidere, Ill., b. m. Lady B; Thomas Goelly, Pecatonica, Ill., b. g. Starter; W. H. McDoel, Lady McD.; Col. Berry, Davenport, Ia., blk. m. Carrie George; P. Richmond, Prophetstown, Ill., rn. g. John Randolph.

Free-for-all purse, $1,000—H. P. Kelly, Burlington, Ia., g. g. Tanner Boy; F. W. Henderson, Burlington, Ia., br. m. Lady Star; P. Weiman, Joliet, Ill., blk. m. Cozette; S. W. Granger, Gen. Howard; C. W. Phillips, Amy B.

THE LOUISVILLE JOCKEY-CLUB RACES.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 23.—A larger number of people than has been at races during the present week witnessed to-day's very excellent sport.

The first race, dash of 1¾ miles for Woodburn stake, had eight starters: Robinson, Morgan & Co.'s brown filly Gyptis, by Australian, by Mazurka, was the favorite. Ewalt and Swinney's ch. filly Emma Cobb, by Planet, and Camelia, was the second choice; Megibben's ch. filly Eleme, by Asteroid and Edina, third choice, with W. F. Linck's Sallie Gardner, R. B. Chatham's Lady Bay, Dennis McCarty's Valerian, A. B. Lewis' Vinegrette, and Grinstead Phyllis in the field. A good start was made, Lady Bay, followed by Sallie Gardner, and Gyptis leading the others, who were bunched, and close on the heels of the leaders. No change in places was made for a mile and a quarter, when Emma Cobb ran forward, with Gyptis second, and Eleme third, the others straggling. Down the home-stretch Gyptis' rider tried hard for the lead, but had to content himself with second place, the Planet filly, Emma Cobb, holding her own, and passing the string a victor; Gyptis next, and Eleme third. Time, 3:06¼. This is very fast considering the track was very heavy with dust. Reform made the same distance when 3 years old a second quicker.

Five horses started in the second race, mile heats, best three in five, purse $500. They were Robinson, Morgan & Co.'s b. c. Millionaire, 3 years old, by Planet and Red Rose; T. Clark's b. c. Crown Prince, 4 years old, by Asteroid and Kate Anderson; McIntire & Swenney's b. f. Katie Pearce, Durham's ch. c. Brakesman, 4 years old, by Jack Malone and Capitola; A. B. Lewis' Joe Johnston, 5 years, by Hunter's Lexington, dam by Oliver. Katie Pearce was the favorite, and won in three straight heats, Brakesman sometimes leading, and always losing at the final stretch by half a neck or so. Time, 1:46¼, 1:44¾, 1:46¾.

The third race for post stake, dash 3 miles, had five starters, as follows, the pools selling in the order named: W. Jenkins' b. m. Arizona, by Lexington and Zone; P. B. Harper's b. c. Tenbroeck, by Phaeton and Fannie Holton; William Cottrell's ch. c. Stampede, 4 years old, by Wwardance and Polly Morgan; A. B. Lewis' br. f. Vandalite by Vandal and Vesperlite, 4 years old; J. Russ Rutter's gr. c. Enlister, 3 years, by Enquirer and Crownlet. Enlister led at the start, which position he held for more than 2 miles; then gave way to Tenbroeck, who pushed up rapidly, closely followed by Enlister and Stampede, the favorite fourth and Vandalite last, the latter having gone back from the second position which he had in the start. In these positions they came down the last quarter, Stampede finally taking second and Enlister third place. Time, 5:31.

The racing was very exciting to-day, and better than on any other occasion during the present meeting.

Vandalite was third and Enlister fourth in the third race on the final stretch.

The time made by Tenbroeck in the 3-mile dash to-day was the fastest ever made by a 3-year-old anywhere. It has been equaled several times by older horses, but never before by a 3-year-old.

THE QUINCY RACES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

QUINCY, Ill., Sept. 23.—Twenty-five thousand people were in attendance at the Fair grounds to-day. The following is a summary of the races:

Trotting purse for $1,000, free for all, except Goldsmith Maid, $500 to first, $250 to second, $150 to third, $100 to fourth:

Budd Doble's b. g. St. James	2	1	1	1
M. Higbee's g. r. m. Bertie	1	3	2	4
G. F. Fuller's r. g. Prince	4	2	3	2
F. Statterly's b. m. Lady Byron	3	4	4	3

Time—No record; 2:28¼; 2:30¾; 2:27.

Purse of $500, 2:40 class, trotting, $250 to first, $175 to second, $75 to third, and $50 to fourth:

A. W. Gilham's b. g. Baker	1	1	1
Wash Carbyn's c. s. Amboy	4	2	2
G. W. Phelps' c. g. Tuckahoe	3	3	4
P. H. Dorsey's Golddust	5	5	3
M. D. Field's Border Eagle	2	6	6
H. Lateman's b. m. Susie Ross	6	4	5

Time—2:41½; 2:39¾; 2:36½.

Purse of $500, running, for all ages, 2 miles and repeat, $350 to first, and $150 to second:

Ed Harrison's b. s. Falmouth	1	1
Conlisk & Hankins' b. s. Amadis	3	2
John Baker's c. m. Queen of Diamonds	2	dist.

Time—3:38¾; 3:31.

For the $250 stake, $20 entrance, pay or play, a dash of 1 mile for 2-year-olds, the second horse to get $50, S. H. Jones named b. s. Springfield, S. H. Jones named s. f. Sangaree, and E. & J. Rowett named c. colt Larry Edwards. Sangaree came in first by a head, the other two being neck and neck. Rowett entered a complaint of foul riding, and the decision of the judges was reserved until to-morrow.

To-morrow Goldsmith Maid trots against her best time, with a running mate, for $2,000.

RACES AT THE KENOSHA FAIR.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KENOSHA, Wis., Sept. 23.—The twenty-sixth annual fair of the Kenosha County Agricultural Society closed to-day with a very fine display of entries thoughout, as well as a very large attendance. Financially it was a success. There was some very fine trotting on the second and last days for purses amounting to $735. Second day, first race, purse $85, for horses owned in this and adjoining counties that never beat 3:15, with four entries, was easily won by Bay Jim in three straight heats, George F. Morris second, John Heenan third. The second race, purse of $200, six entries, was won by Whalebone, Tony second, and Minnie third. Thursday, the first race, for three-minute horses, purse of $150, five entries, was won by Minnie, Lady Gay second, and Patchen third. Second race, for horses with no record below 2:30, purse of $300, five entries, was won by Phil Sheridan, Tony second, and Lizzie third. Time, 2:37, 2:36½, and 2:40.

RACES AT THE HUNTINGTON, IND., FAIR.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

HUNTINGTON, Ind., Sept. 23.—The attendance at the County Fair to-day was very large, not less than 4,000 people being on the grounds. The main feature of to-day was the races. The three-minute trotting match was won by Sweet William, owned by W. H. Myers, of Fort Wayne, in three straight heats. The free-for-all pacing match was won by Wabash Pete, owned by Hugh McCan, in three straight heats. Time, 2:46¼, 2:46, and 2:45. To-morrow the fair will conclude with races, etc.

DANVILLE, ILL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DANVILLE, Sept. 23.—The third day of the Danville Fair opened with a large attendance. The racing was confined to pacing, the fastest time being 2:42. The receipts at the gates were larger than ever before. To-morrow the trotting takes place, and a large crowd is anticipated.

AQUATIC.

A SCULL RACE AT SARATOGA.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Sept. 23.—Engichardt won the scull race by over a dozen lengths. Time, 22 minutes 22¼ seconds.

SPRINGFIELD.

A Word About the Secretaryship of the Railroad and Warehouse Commission—The Equalizers.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 23.—The following correspondence touching the appointment of a Secretary to the Board of Railroad Commissioners to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of A. McLaughlin was made public to-day:

CHICAGO, Ill., 1:40 p. m.—*John M. Pearson, Chairman Railroad and Warehouse Commission*: Can you defer the election of a Secretary till to-morrow, for the consideration of another application? Answer.

S. K. DOW,
J. H. RAYMOND,
and others.

To which the following reply was sent:

To S. K. Dow, J. H. Raymond, and others: The Board went home yesterday. Will present your communication at the next regular meeting, or, if you desire, will telegraph them and request for you an earlier meeting.

A. MCLAUGHLIN.

The name of the new candidate is not given, but it is doubtless Mr. H. C. Bolland, who was Assistant Enrolling and Engrossing Clerk of the last Senate. The parties that telegraph may, however, be advised through these dispatches that the question of a successor has long since been settled. Mr. McLaughlin some time ago, as early as July 1, notified the Board that he could no longer serve at the present salary, and therefore the Board began to look abroad for a Secretary. But the search did not extend far, for it has been well understood, if any change occurred in this particular office, Mr. James H. Paddock, now of the Chief Grain Inspector's office, of Chicago, was to have the place. The powers that be have so decided this, and the new Secretary, when he shall be appointed, will sign himself "James H. Paddock, Secretary of the Board of Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners for the State of Illinois." So any new applicants may as well possess their souls in patience.

The State Board of Equalization met this morning and adopted a resolution to adjourn to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock, sine die. The report of the Committee on Capital Stock as to the principle upon which the assessment is to be made, as adopted, will be left for the Secretary of the Board to complete. This assessment, as before stated, with more form than substance, will raise the cry for justice through the press, and the way this justice shall be reached seems to have at least struck the Board with sufficient noise to command their attention.

WASHINGTON.

The Chicago Customs Collectorship—Gen. Wilson Criticises Sherman's Memoirs—Louisiana Affairs.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 23.—It appears that the resignation of Collector Judd, of Chicago, was asked for under authority of the President, and tendered in obedience to this hint. Up to the close of business hours to-day the Secretary had not heard from J. Russell Jones, to whom he has tendered Mr. Judd's place.

Much interest has been aroused here among army officers over the announcement that the lengthy review of Sherman's memoirs in the last two numbers of the *Galaxy* was written by Gen. J. H. Wilson, the well-known cavalry General. Officers of high rank express the opinion that Gen. Sherman cannot well remain silent under the arraignment of his statements which these papers contain.

Various statements were telegraphed from this city last night purporting to give the views of Gov. Kellogg of the situation in Louisiana. It may be authoritatively stated that Mr. Kellogg expresses the highest gratification at the condition of things there, political and otherwise, and the utmost confidence that there will be no disturbance of the peace by politicians as has been anticipated for next January.

The Secretary of War will, in his next report to Congress, recommend that all claims for quartermasters' and commissary stores alleged to have been taken by the army shall be transferred from the War Department to the Southern Claims Commission. The latter body has authority and facilities for obtaining proper evidence of the justness, equitableness, or legality of such claims, which the War Department has not, and, besides, the Department would be relieved of an immense amount of unnecessary labor.

New postal cards, of an improved design and finish, will be issued on and after Monday next.

FINANCIAL.

PITTSBURG.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 23.—Glass, Neely & Co., a prominent iron firm of this city, have failed. Their liabilities are not stated. Their assets consist of bills receivable and a rolling-mill valued at about $250,000. The firm is preparing a statement.

NEW YORK ITEMS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 23.—The failure of Drake & Colby, grain exporters, is announced.

The Peekskill Iron & Mining Company has passed into the hands of Thompson J. S. Flint, as Receiver. Its liabilities are $150,000.

NASHUA, IA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Sept. 23.—W. W. Williams, a dealer in drugs at Nashua, has made an assignment. Liabilities, $5,000; assets, trifling. Dubuque creditors are interested.

SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 23.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Bank of California is called for Oct. 15.

PIONEER GATHERINGS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Sept. 23.—The first reunion of old settlers of McLean County was held to-day at the fair-grounds in this city, and was attended by several thousand people, among whom were several hundred pioneers of Central Illinois. The weather was delightful, and the day passed off pleasantly, speech-making and story-telling adding zest and interest. Speeches were made by Gen. Gridley, Jesse W. Fell, Judge John E. McClun, Robert E. Guthrie, and many others who were residents before the deep snow. Several were present who were natives of McLean County, and many who had lived here since early childhood, when their parents settled on the edge of Blooming Grove, from which Bloomington was named. Upon the ground were many interesting relics of bygone days, such as flint-lock rifles and patchwork quilts. An old settlers' society was formed, to which are admitted all who resided in McLean County in 1850. The officers elected are as follows: President, Alfred Stringfield; Secretary, F. M. Funk; Treasurer, Gen. Asahel Gridley. The constitution provides for an annual reunion, the next one to be held in August, 1876. A resolution was passed to send to the Philadelphia Centennial Hugh McCracken, of McLean, who, though 104 years old, is a hale and vigorous man.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LINCOLN, Ill., Sept. 23.—An old settlers' meeting of Logan County was held at Bowers' Grove, 5 miles from this city, to-day. Relics as far back as 1813 were to be seen. There was a very large crowd at the meeting.

INTERNATIONAL ARBITRATION.

The International Workmen's Conference at Paris.

PARIS, Sept. 8.—The adjourned meeting in support of international arbitration was held to-night. The forty English delegates were present, the French audience being very limited. M. Desmoulins again presided, and in an opening speech commented on 2,000,000 men in Europe being taken away from their families and workshops to support what was called armed peace—an illogical and barbarous system which it was high time to abolish. It was far too much to expect that a system of centuries' standing should be given up all at once, but public opinion must insist on peace being more and more valued and disarmament being more and more practiced. M. Bellaire, Secretary of the Society of the Friends of Peace, dwelt on 200,000,000f. being devoted in Europe to education and 10,000,000,000f. to military purposes. He referred to the number of international disputes which had been peaceably adjusted, condemned the absence of compulsory gratuitous education in France, and denounced standing armies as leading inevitably to war, ignorance, and despotism. After glancing at the disasters caused by the last war, the last madness of the Imperial regime, he recommended organized petitioning in favor of arbitration. The war plebiscite, he said, was imposed upon us; let us now have the peace plebiscite. He mentioned Garibaldi as one of the advocates of arbitration, and his name was loudly cheered. M. Limousin, of the *Debats*, remarked that for five years many Democrats who formerly advocated peace and disarmament had become advocates of armaments. This was one of the consequences of the last war, for the Republican party wanted to get back the lost Provinces. Simultaneous disarmament should be negotiated for, and, if other countries refused, France, having no thoughts of an offensive war, might content itself with the Swiss military system. In considering a way for the restoration of Alsace and Lorraine, words which made every Frenchman's heart throb, the loss of life it would entail should be reflected on. [Murmurs.] He did not renounce the reacquisition of those Provinces, but there were other means than war of obtaining it. If Germany continued to oppress them, they would at a given moment claim their right to dispose of their own destinies, and the Court of Arbitration would do them justice. It was the idea of revenge which should be abandoned, for this would lead to war after war, revenge after revenge, ad infinitum. An excited Alsatian in the body of the hall protested against M. Limousin's remarks as to his native Province. The following resolution was at this stage carried unanimously:

That this Conference enters its solemn protest against the present armed condition of Europe, as being an intolerable burden of industry, a fearful hindrance to civilization, a disgrace to the statesmanship of the age, and as calculated to provoke hostilities and lead to the struggles which Governments profess themselves anxious to avoid.

Mr. Joseph Arch was the next speaker. He referred to flour being £4 a sack during the Crimean War, the agricultural laborer's average wages being only 11 shillings a week. Other classes whose income was taken away by war could fall back on their savings, but workingmen were at once reduced to beggary. Commenting on the fact stated by a previous speaker that 27,000 children in Paris were excluded from school by want of accommodation, he spoke of the anxiety of the English artisan population to educate their children so as to make them useful members of society. The rural population were sharing the same feeling. He eulogized the Geneva Arbitration and Mr. Gladstone's share in it, and exhorted the French workingmen to petition for arbitration. Why could there not be arbitration before a war instead of after it? In the course of his speech, Mr. Arch more than once spoke of France as an Empire, till he was reminded that France was a Republic, and he apologized for the blunder. Mr. Evans, editor of the *English Laborer*, urged French workingmen to vote as well as petition for arbitration. If they took up the cause, he and his friends would go to Germany also, where he believed they would find an equally favorable response. Liberty could only be insured by peace. Mr. W. R. Cremer, Secretary of the Workmen's Peace Association, declared that the war was due to the French Prefects in 1870. As to the popular desire for peace—he did not, however, allude to the war enthusiasm of the Parisians—he quoted Lord Aberdeen's remark that nations with great standing armies were like boys with knives who would be cutting sticks with them. On a future visit he hoped to find the state of siege removed, so that a public meeting could be held. The Parisians were groaning under a state of despotism unparalleled in Europe, and some present were almost afraid to express their opinions lest they should be placed under espionage. Their patience had won them golden opinions among the English masses, who knew that if this peaceful attitude was maintained the Republic would be consolidated. It depended on the peaceful attitude of the Parisians whether Republicanism should extend itself to the various nations of the Continent or be crushed out for generations. If they allowed themselves to be goaded into another insurrection, the Republican idea would be crushed out for generations. A Frenchman, whose name was not stated, contended that the best means of getting rid of war would be to substitute the Republican for the Monarchical idea. M. Notelle protested against this remark as irrelevant. After some remarks from Mr. Lindsay, of Aberdeen, it was resolved:

That, as the working classes of the various nations have no cause of quarrel with each other, their interest being everywhere identical, this Conference expresses the hope that the workmen of all countries will as speedily as possible organize a movement to secure permanent peace, and vote for Parliamentary candidates pledged to arbitration, believing that when this is done Parliaments and statesmen will soon discover means to effect a practical application of the principle.

It was also resolved:

That the Workingmen's Peace Association be invited to take the initiative of organizing the working classes of Europe to carry out the objects set forth in the previous resolution.

The last resolution was as follows:

That to the organizers of the Conference and to those who will give their adhesion to the principle be relegated the task of giving effect to the views set forth in the foregoing resolutions, bringing them under the notice of the electors of France, and generally assisting in the work of peaceful propaganda. It, however, leaves them to exercise their own judgment as to the best time and means of executing their mission.

CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, JR.

Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.

LANSING, Mich., Sept. 23.—Charles Francis Adams, Jr., passed through this city to-day on a special train over the Detroit, Lansing & Lake Michigan Railroad, on a tour of inspection, accompanied by Railroad Commissioner Cobb, of Kalamazoo. Mr. Adams is a Director of the Road and Commissioner of Railroads of Massachusetts.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

MOVILLE, Sept. 23.—The steamship Victoria, from New York, has arrived.

FARTHER POINT, Sept. 23.—The steamship Phoenician, from Glasgow, has arrived.

QUEENSTOWN, Sept. 23.—Arrived, steamship Kenilworth, from Philadelphia.

A Rat Story.

Ballard (Ky.) News.

Whilst Mr. Joseph Terrell was sitting in his back porch about dusk the other evening he saw two rats coming from under some wood close by. Noticing something peculiar about them he paid close attention, and discovered that they had a straw in their mouths, one rat at each end. The rats went down to a little pond in the yard, laid the straw, down, took a drink of water, picked up the straw and marched back in the same way they went down. Just before reaching the wood Mr. Terrell killed them both, and upon examination, found the largest and oldest rat to have been totally blind. Mr. Terrell says the old rat was very fat, and is satisfied that the other rats have been feeding him on young chickens and turkeys as well as watering him.

CASUALTIES.

Additional Particulars of the Great Flood on the Texan Coast.

The Number of Lives Lost Now Placed at Four Hundred.

Aid for the Unfortunate Victims Being Liberally Contributed.

Minor Accidents.

THE TEXAN FLOODS.

TELEGRAPHIC ADVICES.

CINCINNATI, O., Sept. 23.—The *Times'* Southern special says: Parties who arrived from Indianola, Tex., last night, and who were there during the terrible cyclone, fully confirm even the most sensational report of the devastation of life and property there. Out of 300 houses, only five are left standing. During Thursday night, when the storm was at its height, the water rose over 6 feet in two hours, the wind blowing at the rate of 88 miles an hour, driving the water and breakers through the city at the rate of 15 miles an hour, sweeping everything in its way, and covering the plain in the rear of the city for 10 miles to a depth of 7 feet. Several small settlements, numbering a total population of 150, were also swept out of existence, making, with the 250 persons who were lost at Indianola, a total of 400 lives lost.

The gentlemen conveying this information give the most harrowing account of the destitution of the survivors. When they left Indianola, on Monday afternoon, ninety bodies had been recovered. The stench in the city from the putrefaction of these dead, with the stench from the dead animals, was most intolerable. It was also stated that a party of Mexicans, on Sunday, began robbing the dead bodies that had been washed to the plain, from four to six miles back of the city, the scoundrels chopping the fingers, hands, and ears from the men and women to obtain their jewelry. As soon as this was heard of in the city a party of citizens went out and killed five Mexicans whom they caught at their devilish work.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Sept. 23.—Christian's Point was entirely swept away by the late storm. The United States revenue cutter lying at Valasco capsized, and was carried to sea, having, as supposed, been abandoned by the crew.

A schooner loaded with supplies for Indianola sailed yesterday afternoon. Additional supplies will be forwarded by steamer to-morrow.

GALVESTON, Sept. 23.—The body of Dr. George W. Piete, lost from the Quarantine, was found this morning near the shore in the bay, 4 miles above the city. The funeral, which took place this evening, was very largely attended, and the remains were taken in charge by the Masonic fraternity, of which he had been an active and worthy member.

Additional lists of contributions made to-day for Indianola will be forwarded by the steamer to-morrow. The following was received to-day:

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 23.—*The Hon. John P. Davis, Acting Mayor of Galveston*: The citizens of Boston offer their heartfelt sympathy to the citizens of Galveston and Indianola, and towns on the coast of Texas, which have been ravaged by the recent terrible storms. You are hereby authorized to draw on me at sight for $5,000 for their immediate relief. Supplies of clothing will be forwarded as received. (Signed)

S. C. COBB, Mayor.

Contributions have been forwarded from San Antonio, Austin, and other cities in Texas.

Passengers arriving from Columbus and Richmond, on the Harrisburg Road, say the storm has been destructive through the country. The bridge over the Brazos River, at Richmond, which was damaged, is being repaired, and it is expected that trains will be running on that road to-morrow.

BY MAIL.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 22.—Three men, survivors of the Indianola disaster, arrived here to-night, and confirmed to the fullest extent the report of the storm there, and give a harrowing account of the destruction of life and property. They report also three settlements near Indianola, numbering 125 souls, entirely washed away.

Describing the scene at Indianola, they say it was heart-rending, 90 bodies having been found up to the time they left, Monday afternoon, few of whom could be identified, they had been so torn and mutilated by being dashed against fallen houses by the waves.

GALVESTON, Tex., Sept. 22.—Capt. Peters has returned from the steamship Australian, and reports that the vessel lies in 5½ feet of water. It will require much time and great expense to get her afloat.

The body of Will Blount, who was lost with Dr. Peet, was found yesterday near the lightship in the harbor. Six bodies were found at different points on the bay yesterday. Nearly all the bodies are being picked up which have floated up the bay.

At Shoal Point, the sloop Nellie Sweeney, schooner Minerva, and schooner Ames Houston, are high and dry. At Wilcox Point, the three-masted schooner Christina will prove a total loss.

From all information, we gather that the storm or cyclone appears to have taken in its course a belt of country some 40 miles in width, from the north of Galveston Island, extending to the north of Houston. The hurricane swept over this entire section of the coast to the west of Indianola, into the Gulf. Galveston was to the south of the more severe part of the gale.

The steamship Harlan, before leaving Indianola, gave all of her provisions which could be spared to the sufferers.

Four persons were lost at Indianola, in addition to those already reported,—Mr. Sendow, two Barrons (father and son), and a teamster, name unknown.

The entire list of lost at Lynchburg, Weigan's Point, and Bay Town was as follows: Mr. West, Mrs. Pierce and four children, Clara Grafton, Mrs. McKee, Mrs. August, and a grandson of Dr. Alexander—ten in all. The dead bodies of negroes were picked up by the steamer Fowler.

Information received from East Bernard County states that the entire section is under water.

From Brazoria County, we learn that the town of Velasco is entirely swept away, and not a house is left to indicate where it stood. Not a life was lost, and 173 persons, among them Judge Gus Cook, of the Criminal Court, and family, were miraculously saved in the following manner: When the storm had raged for some time, the surging sea had entirely surrounded their place, and the billows began to invade the houses. The entire population were huddled in the upper apartments of the largest building in town, but when it was seen that the sea and storm were about to sweep it away, the men, who were up to their necks in water, with the aid of a small boat, got off the women into a schooner and got aboard themselves. Among them was Col. Cook; he lashed the vessel first to one tree and then to another as they were pulled up by the roots, and thus rode out the storm. The house from which they escaped was swept off shortly after they left it, with eight mules. On the land side of Velasco, the sea was 5 feet deep during the storm.

The large steamer Australia is stranded in the mouth of the East Bernard, where she now lies in 8 feet of water. She rescued all the inhabitants of the Town of Bernard except thirteen. Among those known to be lost are Mrs. Herndon, wife of Maj. Herndon; Mrs. Dance, Mrs. Culpepper, and Mrs. Winsted and daughter, of Columbus.

Through like sources comes what appears to be authentic information that the town of Matagorda is almost totally destroyed, only four houses being left.

The Lower Brazos country is reported as almost totally destroyed, sugar-houses blown away, and plantations wrecked.

From a letter received by the agents of the Morgan Line from the agent at Indianola, we get the following additional particulars: "It is my painful duty to advise you of the almost entire destruction of Indianola by the storm from the 15th to the 17th inst. On the afternoon of the 15th the wind blew strong from the east, increasing until 9 p. m. of the 16th, hauling then to the northwest, from which quarter it came in a perfect hurricane until 9 a. m. of the 18th. The destruction of property in the town has been immense, over 200 houses having been swept entirely away and those that remained have been torn all to pieces. The loss of life here and at Saluria will approximate 150 to 200. At Saluria I understand the whole force of the pilots, with the exception of Capt. Sam Brown, are drowned. The wharf property is injured very much. There was a great deal of damage between this place and Cherry Lake."

New Orleans Times, Sept. 21.

In the different lakes and bays on the coast the water had risen during the storm to an unprecedented height, flooding the marshes and swamps and covering many places, drowning scores of cattle, mules, and hogs, and devastating the country generally.

A gentleman who came from the Teche country states that the gale there did immense injury to the cane, leveling much of it to the ground, and the waters in the different bayous and streams swept over the valleys, flooding everything.

The *Times'* mail advices, while they do not fully confirm the statement made that the loss to the City of Galveston alone would amount to $4,000,000, more than corroborate previous statements relative to destitution and loss of property.

In this connection it is proper to add that the estimates made of losses in individual cases, by the Galveston *News* of Sunday morning, must be far below the actual loss, as in a majority of the detailed list of losses and damages to houses as published, the list embracing upwards of 300 houses, the average loss of the dwellings, as given by the *News*, will not exceed from $300 to $400, and that, too, placed in numerous instances upon houses that were either swept clear from their foundations or swept in such a shape that the frames alone can be used in reconstruction. For that reason it is more than probable that, including the damage to railroad-bridges, the total loss will fall little if any short of the estimate made, namely, $4,000,000. The *News'* summary, made after the storm, approximates the total loss at $200,000.

Houston (Tex.) Telegraph, Sept. 19.

The gale continued to blow until 1 o'clock Friday night. All the time a blinding rain fell in beating torrents, and enveloped the city in a massive sheet of water. The terrible destruction of the storm is visible on every hand. At this writing it is impossible to individualize the losses of private property. Suffice it to say, that our beautiful Bayou City, with its shaded avenues and floral walks, presents a scene of devastation. Our merchants, professional, and other business men have suffered very heavily indeed, many of whom, if not all, had but a short time previously received their fall and winter stocks.

At a late hour yesterday afternoon we viewed the city from the lookout of the Hutchins, and in every direction, as far as the eye could reach, evidences of the fearful and awful destruction of the never-to-be-forgotten blow of 1875 met our gaze. The waters of the two bayous look like raging rivers, as they tear through the forests above and below the city.

It is impossible to correctly estimate the loss sustained in the city at this writing, but from careful observation, and what we have otherwise learned, we can safely predict it will be over $1,000,000.

Galveston (Tex.) News, Sept. 19.

The Direct Navigation Company's steamer Charles Fowler, Capt. Conner, from Houston yesterday morning, arrived here at 10:30 last night. From passengers we learn that the storm prevailed from Houston to Lynchburg with great violence, inflicting great damage at every point on Buffalo Bayou and the Bay, and causing loss of life at several places.

Many of the most prominent buildings at Houston suffered severely, including the Koehler Building, Concrete Building, Gray's Building, and all the houses and warehouses along the banks of the bayou. Both of the compresses are destroyed. At the Great Northern Railroad depot, on the bayou, only the roof of box cars was in sight. The roof was blown off the residence of Henry Fox, and the wall of Dr. Elliott's drug store blown down. A great deal of other damage was done, which we have not room to detail.

At Harrisburg a scene of desolation was presented that defies description. The bayou had risen over 30 feet, and was still rising, the overflow extending as far as the hotel near the depot. The best packery was leveled with the ground, and gardens and fields filled with debris. The schooners Indifferent and Isabel were lying at the landing, having escaped unscathed.

All the houses at Green's Bayou were under water, and immense loss in stock is reported. The same condition existed at Dr. Massie's place, where the bayou was 34 inches higher than at the time of the great flood of 1854.

At Lynchburg nothing is left standing except Lemel's mill. The steamer Lizzie and four barges were blown partially out on the bank. The steamer and two of the barges were pulled back into the bayou by the Fowler. The loss of life is unknown, but the names of some dozen persons are given that are known to be lost, among them Mrs. Chamberlain, wife of Dr. Chamberlain, a boy named Wiggins, and eight of a family of ten named West. The family had taken refuge on the roof of their house, from which only the father and mother were rescued. Capt. Bell, of the Matamoras, succeeded in saving twenty-seven persons, taking most of them from the tops of trees and off of drift logs.

Barron's, West's, and Alexander's places were not to be seen, and the loss of life is supposed to have been great. The body of Mr. Alexander was reported to have been picked up near Lynchburg, having floated up stream some distance.

The house of Mr. West floated 2 miles from its former site, where it now lies, partly under water.

The steamer Storm lies at anchor below Spellman's Island.

The Fowler picked up some twenty small boats, containing each from one to three persons. Twenty persons were taken off the Baytown wharf.

We learn from Maj. G. R. Davis the following relating to affairs at Midway Landing and vicinity: His storehouse, warehouse, and new wharf have all been swept away. No other houses in the place were seriously injured.

The dwelling of the Rev. Robert Alexander (son-in-law of Mr. David Ayres, of this city), who resided on Adams Island, together with every house on the island, has been swept away, and Mr. Alexander and his family reported drowned.

At Bay Town there was one dwelling and one storehouse. Both were washed away. The owner, Mr. West, and his wife got on the roof of the dwelling and were taken off safely at Morgan's Point.

At Hog Island there were three dwellings and one warehouse. These were all washed away. Two of the families—Mr. Joseph Martin and Mr. August ———, a German—are supposed to have taken to their small boats; but whether they are safe or not Maj. Davis has not been able to inform us. The third family, Mrs. Pierce,—who was a sister of Mrs. West, of Bay Town,—and three children, together with a little daughter of Mrs. West, are all reported drowned.

A gentleman over from Campbell's Bayou reports the coast from Virginia Point northward covered with small craft, some of them out in the prairie as far as two miles from the shore.

Capt. Smith states something which appears incredible, but being witnessed by his whole crew, we will tell it, though we would not doubt the Captain's word. It is that he witnessed some half a dozen islands, eight or ten acres in extent, moved long distances from their former resting-places.

OTHER CASUALTIES.

A SAD ACCIDENT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 23.—Yesterday afternoon it was discovered that a young lady living at Allerton, in this county, Miss Rebecca J. Allen, sister of J. R. Allen, Master of the State Grange of Missouri, was missing from her home. The discovery at once excited the fears of the entire community that she had been foully dealt with. The last that had been seen of her was during the evening, when she was seen following 100 yards behind a young boy, her nephew, both of whom it was supposed were going to an orchard a half mile distant. It appears that the boy had gotten a considerable distance ahead of the young lady, when he suddenly heard her crying out "Tommy! Tommy!" as if she were in distress. He hurriedly retraced his steps to the place from whence the call appeared to come, but he could neither hear nor see nothing, although he called out several times. Running back to the house he alarmed the family, who instituted a short and fruitless search. The neighbors soon gathered together, and the country was scoured until 2 o'clock this morning. After daylight a party was organized for another search, and the body of the unfortunate young lady was found lying in a ditch by the side of the road leading to her house. The spot had been passed again and again the preceding night without a sound being heard. The ditch was 4 or 5 feet deep and wider. Miss Allen was lying on her left side, with her face downward, as if she had fallen foremost into the gully by accident. No bruises were found on her person except a scratch where her face had struck the earth. The ground where she fell was unbroken, as if she had died without a struggle. The physicians who examined the body expressed the opinion that the fall which she received produced insensibility, and that she had died from exposure to the cold weather which prevailed during the night. The ill-fated lady was much beloved by a large circle of friends.

CRUSHED TO DEATH.

CENTREVILLE, Ia., Sept. 23.—A terrible accident occurred on the farm of William Jarvis, near this point, yesterday. A young man named George Haxby, while engaged in oiling a threshing-machine, while it was in motion, was caught by the sleeve of his blouse in the bevel-wheel, which drew his arms into the machinery, mashing it completely to the shoulder. One of his ears was completely torn off, and his side terribly torn and mangled, the flesh being stripped from the ribs, leaving the entire side of his chest bared to the bone. He bore up under the injury with remarkable nerve, and submitted to the amputation of his arm at the shoulder, and the dressing of his other wounds, without taking any chloroform and without a groan. It was hoped that his stout-heartedness would carry him through all right, but after lingering in great agony for twelve hours he died.

A young man, name unknown, while grinding cane, near Floris, Ia., a few days since, was caught by the hand in the mill and slowly drawn in and crushed to death.

KILLED IN A THRESHING-MACHINE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 23.—A farmer named George Farling, whose home is about 4 miles east of this city, came to a horrible death on Wednesday. He was at work near a threshing-machine, and in some unaccountable manner became entangled among the machinery, and, before the alarm could be given, he was drawn through the wheels and literally broken to pieces. Every bone in his body was broken. He was a man worth $50,000, and had lived in Jackson County twenty years.

BURNED TO DEATH.

NEW YORK, Sept. 23.—The house of James Rutan, in West Tottenville, Staten Island, was burned yesterday, and Rutan's aged mother was burned to death, while the remainder of the family escaped in their night-clothes.

RAILROAD NEWS.

A NEW MICHIGAN ROAD.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Sept. 23.—During the past summer an extension of the Grand Rapids, Newaygo & Lake Shore Railroad over 10 miles long, from Newaygo north to Morgan, on the Muskegon & Big Rapids Branch of the Chicago & Michigan Lake Shore Railroad, has been built largely by the enterprise of the residents of Grand Rapids, D. B. Clay, President, and others. The road is now about 47 miles long. The extension is ready for passenger trains and regular business, and will begin to-morrow, connecting at Morgan with the Chicago & Michigan Lake Shore Road. It forms another route to Big Rapids, and will insure competition in passenger and freight tariffs. The entire distance being but 66 miles by the Grand Rapids & Indiana Road, the route is but 10 miles shorter. The people here and at Newaygo, Morgan, and along the line, celebrated the completion of the extension and the opening of a competing route by a mammoth free excursion to-day, running the passenger coaches with two engines, each coach being crowded. The whole affair was immensely pleasant and successful, and was a very happy dedication of an important though short link of road. The new road penetrates some of the best pine lands in Western Michigan, and with its present able management, is sure to reap a financial harvest and prove very useful to the people. Trains will run through to Big Rapids over the two roads regularly hereafter.

BOSTON MEN IN MICHIGAN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Sept. 23.—Charles Francis Adams, Jr., Charles Merriam, Charles D. Young, and William Thayer, Boston capitalists, who own large interests in, and are Directors of, the Detroit, Lansing & Lake Michigan, Chicago & Michigan Lake Shore, and Michigan Central Railroads and their branches, are in the city on their tour of investigation. They have inspected the first-named road, and will go over the second to-morrow. With them are S. S. Cobb, State Railroad Commissioner, and Supts. J. B. Mulliken and George C. Kimball, of the Detroit, Lansing & Lake Michigan and the Chicago & Michigan Lake Shore Railroads.

GOOD FOR THE TENNESSEE TREASURY.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 23.—The estimated tax accruing to Tennessee from that State's assessment of the Louisville & Great Southern Railroad will be $100,000.

MISSISSIPPI.

The Militia Business Does Not Thrive Well.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Sept. 23.—The following special was received to-night from Jackson, Miss.:

One company of whites were mustered into the service of the State to-night. It is composed and controlled by well-known Democrats. They had adjourned to select officers. Two colored companies presented themselves this morning. The rolls not being made out, they were not mustered in. The white companies were very much exercised at the State receiving colored assistance, hence but one white company presented itself. A movement has been made today against the State Administration, its object being to prevent the organization of militia. White-Liners have served an injunction upon the Auditor of Public Accounts, restraining him from paying any portion of the militia appropriation. The petition sets forth that this is a time of peace; no riots nor insurrections, etc.

Thus have the Administration opponents again endeavored to prevent a peaceable and fair election, with T. Z. George, Chairman of the Democratic State Executive Committee, as solicitor for petitioner, by enjoining the small sum appropriated for the State militia. They think to prevent an organization whereby the State can enforce law and order.

Sheriff Parker, of Amite, officially reports to the Governor that an armed body of men from Louisiana, on the 8th inst., were halted by pickets. They informed the Sheriff that their force consisted of 100 men, armed with Winchester rifles.

JACKSON, Miss., Sept. 23.—An injunction was granted to-day by Chief-Justice Peyton, Republican, restraining the Auditor from paying out money for the support of the militia that Gov. Ames proposes to call out. Petitioners claim that the Governor is proceeding to muster into active service one regiment each of whites and blacks to produce a conflict. The injunction is based on the acknowledged fact that perfect peace and order prevails throughout the State, and that the mustering of militia into service was but creating a standing army of State troops in violation of the Constitution. The injunction does not interfere with the power of the Governor to call out the militia to suppress disorders should any occur. The citizens' offer of aid to suppress disorders has not been withdrawn, but is not accepted by the Governor.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL WORK.

The Northern Illinois Convention at Freeport.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FREEPORT, Ill., Sept. 23.—The First Presbyterian Church was filled by a large audience to-night, gathered to witness the exercises of the Northern Illinois Sunday-School Convention. Devotional exercises, in which many enthusiastically joined, music, and addresses, filled out one of the most enjoyable evening programmes presented during the session. Mr. R. F. Jacobs, of Chicago, made the principal speech. This afternoon the children from the public schools and the city were gathered together into a children's mass-meeting, under the leadership of Mr. J. W. Dean, of Chicago, and listened to addresses by other prominent Sunday-school-men. Bible readings, the organization of counties in the Northern Illinois District hitherto unorganized, the discussion of township organization, teachers' meetings, and general Sunday-school topics, constituted the main features of to-day's programme. But four delegates have responded to their names, and the attendance from abroad is small. Chicago is represented by Messrs. B. F. Jacobs, J. W. Dean, W. W. Sharp, E. Payson Porter, John Fairbanks, E. S. Smith, F. H. Revell, M. C. Hazard, of the *National Sunday-School Teacher*, and other well-known workers. The Rev. M. C. Mason, of Sterling; Messrs. Woodworth and W. Trowbridge, of Rockford, the Rev. J. E. S[illegible]ringer, of Forreston, and the Rev. John O. Foster, of St. Charles, are among those in attendance.

C. B. Stone was found dead in bed at [illegible] Hotel, Sidney, Neb., yesterday morning.

CLOTHING.

BOYS' DRESS SUITS. C. C. COLLINS, CORNER CLARK AND Monroe-sts. BOYS' SCHOOL SUITS.

WANTED.

TO PRINTERS.

A young man, being a practical book and job printer, and able to speak, read, and write the English, German, French, Latin, and Dutch languages, wants engagement as proof-reader in a book or newspaper office. High salary no object, but permanent employment wished for. Address P 54, Tribune office.

EXPOSITION PICTURES.

The Last Gleanings from the Galleries.

Casilear, Edward Moran, McEntee, Story, Quartley, Etc.

Healy's Portrait of a Young Lady—Mathews' Group of Flowers.

Seven hundred pictures are a good many. A person who looks at them a minute apiece will be eleven or twelve hours getting once round, and will take a half a dozen visits of an hour and a half—which is about the limit of profitable picture-gazing—even to make the acquaintance of the galleries. There are those who have visited the exhibition twenty times, and still find pictures that they do not remember having seen before. Slowly, to the constant, studious visitors, those who go early in the morning before the crowd gathers, and look with docile, sympathetic eyes, the pictures adjust and readjust themselves according to their better and enduring qualities, some, whose reputation has little root, fading quite out of notice, while those which are founded on real sound character, or have behind them that unconscious force called genius, take a permanent hold upon the mind and grow better and better by acquaintance. Gifford's quietly-beautiful pictures, dependent upon the same sentiment as the ancient statues, the pure love of beauty, stand the stress of time and familiarity well. Among the landscape painters, Casilear's placid transcripts of nature, free from melodramatic efforts after startling effects, delicate and refined in every way, gain from day to day upon the better sentiments, until we count their author well up among the first half-dozen landscape artists in the collection. Besides his group, he has two pictures in the corridor (Nos. 409, 439) marked with the same qualities as the others. To the same select list also undoubtedly belongs

JERVIS M'ENTEE,

who is very strongly and variously represented, both in his group and out of it, and who makes by his works an urgent claim to be set down the rarest artist of them all in landscape painting. The pictures of no other artist salute the attention more quietly, gain upon the regards more steadily, or take a firmer hold upon the imagination at last than these poetic, autumnal landscapes, the effect of which is exactly analogous to Bryant's poetry, of which they sometimes are specifically illustrative. In the corridor, which serves as a sort of appendix to many of the groups, McEntee has no less than five additional pictures, various in subject, but serving only to confirm his title to one of the highest places. The "View on the Hudson" (No. 412) is a low-tide, semi-marine picture, with sails and date. The "Cardinal's Coach" (No. 426) is an Italian highroad with the equipage of the dignitary. "Autumn in the Catskills" (No. 436) is a small, freely-painted picture of ripe grain-fields and frost-bitten leaves. Most interesting of all are two winter scenes, a "Snow-storm" and "Winter Twilight" (Nos. 464, 465), the former of which, a picture of considerable size, seems to be an experiment to see how little color is necessary to make an interesting picture. At first glance it almost appears as if there were nothing darker than white in the picture. Through thick-falling snow a wintry landscape, an interval between two wooded hills, is dimly discerned, across which a deer is chased by wolves, while a single wolf apart from the rest, the darkest object on the canvas, is making his way across the foreground. On close inspection there is so little outline or defined color that one wonders how the artist ever arrived at the effect, or how it can look like anything; and yet not only are the wolves and the deer undoubtedly there, but the very identical landscape that the artist had in mind, and no other, is depicted. Lay the white margin of the catalogue against the painting, and there is more color in it than appears. The other little picture (No. 465) is exquisite, as good a winter landscape as may be found, saved from monotony by the light in the sky, and so true to nature that there seems nothing to say of it except that it looks precisely like a bit of Eastern New York under deep snow at twilight.

Near by, between the doors, is a little picture by

G. H. STORY,

a "Mother and Child" (No. 460), which arrests the attention, and excites the sympathetic smile of many a young mother, who recognizes the upturned eyes and concentrated expression of the pretty babe. The subject is the same as that of a larger picture by the same artist exhibited here last spring, and, like that, is a nicely-managed, prettily-painted picture. The same artist painted "A New England Professor of Psalmody" (No. 412).

A small Bierstadt, under glass, perhaps 12 by 14 inches square, "Mountain Lake, California" (No. 460), may be had for $500. But if numbers are an object the money might be made to go farther upon several meritorious small pictures in this neighborhood. There are three little specimens of

EDWARD MORAN'S WORK,

for example, 6 or 8 inches square (Nos. 405, 478, 441), one of which, the "Minot's Ledge Lighthouse," has all the spirit of the large pictures in his group, the same grand sweep and sway of water and satisfactory management of light and shade, and might well serve to keep a person already well imbued with the "feeling" of the grander works in mind of their fine qualities. This little picture (No. 441) seems somehow very large of its size, being not more than 6 by 8 inches square, but leaving an impression of a much larger canvas, which indeed it might well occupy. For an example of the opposite sort, a picture that would be none the worse if confined to one-tenth the canvas, we have the picture over the door of the southeast room (No. 358), "Mind and Matter," which is well enough executed, but has not sufficient reason for its great size. These two pictures, Nos. 441 and 358, seem to show how a little picture may be large and a large picture small. Artists ought to note that the impression made upon the memory by a picture depends more upon the treatment than upon the absolute size. Edward Moran's pictures are among those that wear well.

Another good picture of moderate size, and very moderate price, is a view "On the Hudson River, Morning" (No. 452), by

ARTHUR QUARTLEY,

of Baltimore, four of whose pictures are gathered in this neighborhood, and almost constitute a "group." Quartley has only made his appearance as an artist within three or four years, having been previously a designer and sign-painter, but these pictures indicate that he has not been too ambitious in exchanging his trade for the arts. In the large picture of "Narragansett" (No. 451) the rocks are faithfully and well painted, with no niggardliness of labor, but there are several marine-painters who paint water better than this. "Low Tide" (No. 454) is a fine picture, delicate and significant of repose, while the picture before mentioned, of morning on the Hudson River, is the strongest and most pleasing of all, and comparable as far as composition and general treatment go with some of the acknowledged masters of marine-painting. Quartley will do to keep an eye on, perhaps to speculate on. Another of his pictures is No. 41.

Scattered through the exhibition are a considerable number of the pictures of fruit, flowers, and still life, which belong as much to decorative art as fine art proper. Jasper Lawman's fruit in the Chicago Gallery (No. 656) ranks with the very first of these, and is one of the best painted pictures in the whole exhibition. There are flowers by Lambdin not only in his group, but in the east end of the corridor, some of them on beautiful panels, and other flower pictures are painted by T. A. Richards (No. 849), Frederick Randle, A. E. Hardy, M. J. Heade, and

W. T. MATHEWS.

The picture of the last-named artist, a "Group of Flowers" (No. 535, southwest room), is the most elaborate and carefully painted and also the most highly valued of them all, a composition of many beautiful roses and other brilliant flowers piled up in sweet confusion with some vases against a dark background, a desirable picture for whoever wants flowers without fragrance, or color without a definite story. Some of Hardy's panels, of "Spring and Autumn," "Morning and Night" (Nos. 401-4), though unpretentious, are quite exquisite.

Sylvanus Cobb, Jr., whom the polite reader will recognize as the author of serial stories in former years, in which the interest was not allowed to flag for want of incident, had two sons, twins, whom he named Cyrus and Darius. They are both artists, one a painter and the other a sculptor, and they designed and built the monument in memory of the War in Cambridge, Mass. Darius Cobb sends two pictures to the present exhibition, one hung high and one low in the northwest gallery (Nos. 55, 694). Extraordinary in treatment they certainly are, and, since there is a hint abroad that George Inness has expressed some approval of their color, they are left in the hands of an impartial public. One is a "View at Nahant," the other "Charlestown and Bunker Hill."

A White Mountain landscape (No. 59) is by Durand, whose name is identified with the history of American art, "the oldest living landscape painter in America," according to the catalogue.

A characteristic head of a mechanic, with a short pipe in his mouth, answers well to the name of "Busy" (No. 67, J. J. Hammer). Three views on the beach, close together (68, 69, 71), offer a comparative study of the subject as apprehended by Sliva, Thompson, and Maynard.

INNESS' OAK PICTURE

(No. 302) holds its own against all comers, and will, no doubt, continue so to do. "The Colleen of the Hill" of William Magrath (No. 323), is an agreeable picture, with a hint of sentiment in lowly life. Constant Mayer's "Wanderers" (No. 345) has a touch of the painful feeling common in his pictures, but, like his usual production, is good and interesting. Peter Moran's "Witless Critics" (No. 420), a flock of sheep making free with an artist's sketching "kit," his color-box, umbrella, easel, etc., which he has left unguarded long enough to go to the farm-house in the distance for some cider, is an amusing scene, comprehensible to everybody, and the best piece of his workmanship in the gallery. Another beach scene, "Brigantine Beach" (No. 455), by Willcox, seems to have some relationship to W. T. Richards, though somewhat different in color.

An important addition to the home gallery is a large three-quarters length portrait of Miss Bryan, in the character of an artist, by

G. P. A. HEALY,

which occupies the same place which his portraits of the Pope held last year. The picture is interesting not only for its undoubted merit, but because it has been this year in the French Salon, and that, too, as the inscription on the frame informs us, "Hors Concours," or free from competitive examination by the Committee, a privilege granted to artists of assured position from honors conferred in former years. Very charming is the figure of the young lady in her hat and velvet jacket, and flowing hair, and pallette and easel, and harp in the back ground. It is hoped that Mr. Healy will be in Chicago to see his picture in place before the Exposition is closed.

On the south wall of the Chicago gallery there is a large and painful picture by

T. S. NOBLE,

the head of the Cincinnati Academy of Design. It is named, a little ambiguously, "Forgiven" (No. 757), and represents an aged mother watching in a plain country room by the dead body of her daughter, who is laid upon a couch. The fixed attitude of the mother, and the clasped hands, bespeak her grief, while the plain, poor fittings of the room, the rag carpet, and familiar objects of a rustic living-room, the daylight penetrating the darkened room by a small window, serve to connect the present tragedy with the every-day life of the mourner. It is legitimate to take square issue with the artist about the propriety of making use of so painful a subject so directly treated, but, waiving that question, there is much to praise in the execution of the work and in the force with which the tale is told. The frame is peculiar,—black, ornamented with Egyptian symbols of eternity.

There are several little landscapes by

MRS. E. J. LAKEY,

who used to hail from here, but now from New York (Nos. 629, 673, 735), of which the subjects are "Keene Valley," "Scene off Portage Bay," etc. This lady deprecates comparison with the masters of landscape by modestly designating herself in the catalogue the "pupil of William Hart," and the likeness of her composition, and occasionally of her coloring, to Hart is visible. Of the three, the "Keene Valley" is the best hung, and the best painted. The ladies are strong in the Chicago room, and two who have not before been mentioned, contribute materially to its quality—Mrs. St. John and Mrs. Fassett, both well known as portrait-painters, and both well represented here.

In taking leave of the Chicago gallery it is worth while to point out the excellent landscapes of A. F. Bunner, especially the "Swiss Scene" near the eastern door (No. 712), which is charming in composition and execution.

MISSISSIPPI ATROCITIES.

Story of the Murder of an Unoffending School-Teacher.

JACKSON, Miss., Sept. 16.—*To the Editor of the Cincinnati Gazette:* I have just been present at an interview between Mrs. Haffa, a white lady, whose husband was murdered in this county on the 5th inst., and an officer of the State taking her deposition, and the facts sworn to by her are as follows:

We lived on a leased place 10 miles south of Edward's Depot, Hinds County. Have been living there about six years. Came South from Philadelphia, Pa., to engage in planting. For four years I have been engaged in teaching a colored school, and my husband has been teaching a colored school for two years 7 miles from our home. He rode there on horseback, and returned each day. On last Sabbath week, when he came home from Sabbath-school, he said he feared we would have trouble, as he passed two white neighbors on the way and they barely spoke to him. We retired that night at the usual hour. We have a grown-up daughter, a son 9 years old, and a nursing baby. At about 2 or 3 o'clock that night the violent barking of our dog awoke us. I got up and asked who was there; no response. Then I heard noise on the porch; no one answered. I heard men all around the house, and exclaimed, "Oh, dear, we are surrounded." Then they commenced breaking in the door with a rail. I screamed murder, and so did my children. They forced the door open, and as they came in my daughter and I met them, and I said, "Spare my husband and kill me." Just then a strong man seized me by the throat with one hand, and put his revolver in my face with the other, and said, 'Hush.' Another man seized me violently by my arm. They choked me so I could not speak. Then they broke the window open, and my son and daughter ran to protect their father, standing near him.

When they got the window open they fired three shots into my husband, one passing through his side, one through his breast, and one through his neck. Then they all hurried away. I think the number of men around the house was nearly fifty. When they left, I found my husband lying on the floor, under the table, which had been thrown upon him. He said "mamma, help me up; get me a drink of water." Then my daughter and I helped him on the bed, and laid him down. We then tried to stay his wounds. We had no neighbors we could call, and at about 5 o'clock my husband died in my arms. About 11 o'clock that day three strangers came to my house armed and came in, saying they were looking for niggers. I said they were welcome to search, but no one was there but my dead husband. They then left. The road was full of armed men that day, riding back and forth. They killed two colored men,—Joe Stephens, a leading Republican, and his son, at about 11 o'clock in the morning, only a quarter of a mile from our house. Both of them were filled with balls. I could not get a Coroner's inquest on my husband, and on Thursday Gen. Griffen furnished a rude plank coffin, and, wrapped in bloody sheets, he was buried. As I could not stay in my house, I had to take my family and go out and stay with an old colored woman, the only protection I could get, and remained with her until the 14th inst., when I gave up what property we had to a man to sell, and I came away, and am now on my road to Philadelphia, Pa., where my parents reside. I am destitute of money. If they had warned my husband to leave he would have gone, but they gave us no notice. I do not know what they could have against him, except that he was a Republican, and taught a colored school.

The sad, sad story of this lady was painful to hear. Her feelings were deeply moved as she told it, and her poor suffering children were gathered about her to confirm with their tears the heartrending recital. Mrs. Haffa is a very intelligent and highly-educated lady, and by her bearing and conversation shows that she once enjoyed more than ordinary opportunities. Her husband was an inoffensive man, and never had any office in this State but that of Justice of the Peace, to which he was elected. But his intelligence gave him influence with the colored people, and he has been relied upon in that section of the county to look after Republican interests. Hence the murder, following within two days after the Clinton massacre. The colored President of the club at that place is to-day a fugitive from his home and dare not return, his life being threatened. Those Republicans who have remained there, and are engaged in gathering their cotton, have been compelled to join the Democratic club, and if they vote at all they will have to vote that way. A more complete reign of terror never was inaugurated under any form of government. The Republicans here have raised sufficient money to send Mrs. Haffa and her children to Philadelphia.

CURRENT OPINION.

Do Senator Wallace, George H. Pendleton, Thomas A. Hendricks, or any other man or set of men, suppose for one moment that they can drag the steady-going rank and file of the grand old party of Jackson, Benton, Wright, and Marcy to that kind of a slaughter-house? Let desperate men beware how they trifle longer with the cardinal articles of the Democratic faith.—*Omaha Herald.*

The architects have got into a terrible fight about the plans for the Adams County Court-House. The profession in this vicinity have been peaceable ever since the fight about the State-House, when half a dozen of the "most experienced" swore that the building could never be put up according to the accepted plans, and another half-dozen swore it would fall down if it was built, but this result don't appear to justify the "professional opinions."—*Springfield (Ill.) Register.*

Considering the financial issues, the Providence *Journal*, Senator Anthony's paper, says: "It is not, therefore, any easy work that the friends of sound currency and national morals have before them. The Republican party, under the lead of the wise and indomitable head of the Government, has been put upon a sound platform, but it will require wisdom, unceasing exertion, courage, and resolution to maintain the ascendency of correct principle amid perils so great and so many."

"Old Bill," as he delights to call himself, has much to say about corrupt Republican office-holders, though he has himself certified that he was unable to find a single instance of fraud or corruption or stealing during all the time the Republicans had control of the State Government. Now, on the other hand, no such drove of cattle has ever been seen in the State-House as that which is now feeding at the public crib under Allen's administration. Look at them!—*Ohio State Journal.*

Prediction—Gov. Tilden, who is supposed to hold the New York Democracy in his hand, is growing suspiciously shaky on the currency question. Like Mr. Thurman, Gov. Tilden is emasculated and possessed by his Presidential ambition. His eagerness to be President has made him timid and hesitating. Ever since Ohio raised the banner of unlimited currency Mr. Tilden has studiously avoided every utterance that might commit him to either side of the currency question.—*Cleveland Leader.*

The Boston *Journal* is making notable progress in its political education these days. It foresees a new division of parties on the financial issue, and is quite ready for it. What is more, it thinks the country is ready for it. The old issues are disposed of; let the dead bury their dead. "There need not be, and indeed there should not be," remarks the *Journal*, "any attempt to engraft upon the hard-money party of the future any obsolete planks which are thought so important by those who look only to the past."

Jubal Early's letter to the Banks party of Boston was tremendously long, and just as lugubrious as has been customary with him since Gen. Sheridan sought to interview him in the Valley. He has great fears of an impending consolidated central government that is to override all the State Governments, and he says that the Southern States will never, no never, be reconciled to it, or to the people who thus subvert the principles of the Constitution as it was when assented to by their ancestors, though from necessity they are compelled to acquiesce. Early should be brayed in a mortar, as an experiment.—*New York Times.*

Gen. Spinner writes to George William Curtis that the Saratoga platform meets with his entire approval. That disposes, once for all, of the assertion that he is an inflationist running for office on a hard-money platform. But the assertion had previously been shown to be groundless by an interview in the *Herald*, wherein he distinctly declared that his financial plan was not one of inflation or depreciation. It is a plan to bring the currency to par with gold,—to make it "interconvertible with coin," to use the language of the Democratic platform. It is not a plan of which we approve; but it is a plan looking towards the same result for which we and the Republican party are striving.—*Utica (N. Y.) Herald.*

So far as Mr. Brandt is concerned by the recent decision in his case, he can only boast that his shrewd lawyers and the act of the wrong official kept him out of the Penitentiary. We say this with no spirit of bitterness as against him, although, exercising our utmost charity, we find it pretty difficult to keep clear of some bitterness. We cannot but feel that he sinned against a much better man—Samuel E. Rankin—treacherously and ignobly. Then, too, Mr. Brandt is a truly good man,—a pillar of the Church and of Temperance, who consigned to perdition and the company of the ungodly the rest of us who see and say that Prohibition doesn't help temperance, nor the community. Now, being such a truly good man, he ought not to have required shrewd lawyers and the mistake of a Deputy Sheriff as the only thing that kept him out of the Penitentiary for a term of years.—*Keokuk Gate City.*

THE INDIANS.

That Battle Between the Redskins and a Portion of the Hayden Survey Party.

St. Louis Republican, Sept. 22.

Mr. Robert Adams, Jr., of Prof. F. V. Hayden's geological survey, is registered at the Lindell. Mr. Adams is the first gentleman connected with the survey who has reached this place, and he was one of the party who had the running fight with Indians in Southeastern Utah. Mr. Adams gave briefly to a *Republican* reporter the following account of the affair in which he was a participant and eye-witness:

The attack was made on two parties, known as the geodetic party, under James T. Gardner, and the topographical party, under Henry Gannett. There were thirteen men in all, only seven of whom were armed.

The attacking party consisted of a band of renegade Indians, composed of Utes, Piutes, and Navajoes. The surveying party had previously been warned by Uray, Head Chief of the Utes, to beware of the renegades, as they were an unscrupulous, thievish set, and treacherous in character.

They came up with this renegade party about 30 miles west of the Sierra LaSalle Mountains about 5 o'clock p. m. The Indians pretended friendship and wanted to trade for powder and fire-water. It being obvious that the powder was to be used on themselves, they refused to trade. The Indians showed them a mutilated paper signed by Agent Danforth, of the White River (Ute) Agency. The Indians finding they could make no trade, bade them a pretended friendly farewell and rode off 500 yards. Then they suddenly turned and fired on the surveyors. A running fight was kept up till dark. At dark the surveying party made a "dry camp," without water, formed a barricade with Arapahoes and packs, and the fight continued by moonlight till midnight, the pickets being stationed at points 100 yards from the barricade. At 4 o'clock a. m. they repacked, and the running fight was resumed. The Indians, owing to good horse-flesh, were enabled to occupy all elevated positions in advance, while the mules of the surveying party, having been thirty-six hours without food or water, could not be urged beyond a walk. The party were in a canon, hemmed in by nearly perpendicular walls of sandstone from 800 to 1,000 feet high, with no apparent means of egress except through the narrow neck or head of the canon, through which the trail led. This pass was already occupied by the Indians, and to have entered it would have been certain death. For five hours they marched around the canon, looking in vain for a place of exit, and at last a place was discovered where there was an opening at the top of the perpendicular wall, and the party commenced to climb the foot hills. Before they reached the top the Indians had headed them off, and when the party had still 200 feet to climb a terrible volley was poured upon them. The enemy was so concealed that not even the smoke of their rifles could be seen. Notwithstanding the loss of several mules, the party continued its march in face of the fire, and, reaching the top, escaped across the mesa or plateau. A retreat of 200 miles, with no water save alkaline mudholes, brought the party to a mining camp among the Sierra La Plata Mountains, where they received rest and provisions. To travel this distance occupied four days.

Too much credit cannot be given to Prof. Gardner for the manner in which he brought the party through without loss of life.

During the fight with the Indians, above related, the minds of the party, in addition to their own perils, were much exercised concerning the safety of Messrs. Holman (son of Congressman Holman, of Indiana) and Dallas, who had been left behind to guard a supply-camp on the Dolores River, within 20 miles of the hostile Indians. After taking one day's rest at the mining-camp, Mr. Gardner called for volunteers to rescue these men. Six of the party promptly offered their services. The next day the march was resumed, and 310 miles was made in the short space of eight days, when the camp was reached. The boys were found alive. They had been exposed to great danger from a band of twenty-five White River Utes passing that way.

The Indians threatened their lives unless they left the country before next sun-up, which they refused to do. The Indians then asked Holman to write a letter stating that "Ute no kill um; white man die; no grub." This he immediately did, and handing the paper to the Chief, the latter laid it on the table, and reached for his rifle, with the evident purpose of killing the party and then keeping the paper to show that the party perished for want of "grub," if charged with the murder by the whites. Holman, divining the intention of the treacherous Chief, immediately seized and tore up the paper. The next day the Indians left, but not before they had set fire to the grass to the windward of camp for the purpose of burning it up. The boys worked hard for hours, and finally extinguished the threatening flames. The whole party then marched 200 miles to Los Pinos Agency.

The geological and topographical survey of the territories has been carried on under the able direction of Prof. Hayden, the United States Geologist. For the past three seasons the operations have been carried on in Colorado, the survey of which would have been completed the present year had it not been for this unforeseen interruption. As it was, all notes secured up to the date of the fight (15th and 16th of August) were safely brought off, as well as all accounts, vouchers, etc. There were six parties operating in different portions of the territory. All have been heard from. They will now return to the headquarters at Washington and work up the data obtained during the summer, and the report of the year's labor will appear in due course.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

284 MICHIGAN-AV.—1 OR 2 PLEASANT FURnished rooms to rent, with board, at $6 and $7 per week; references required.

374 THIRTIETH-ST., CORNER BUTTERFIELD—2 fine bed-rooms, with or without board, in a private family; references required.

697 WABASH-AV.—A LARGE, HANDSOMELY furnished room; also front single room, with board. Reference required. Table boarders accommodated.

West Side.

22 ABERDEEN-ST.—FRONT OR REAR ROOM, easy and inviting, with best table and at lowest terms, to married couple or young ladies or gents. One nice room very cheap to two young ladies. All modern comforts. Madison-st. cars only half a block.

MONROE-ST., NEAR UNION PARK—BRICK house; well furnished; alcove room; closet; register; A 1 board for 2; $16; private family. Address Y 41, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

A FURNISHED HOUSE, WITH FIRST-CLASS board, very cheap until Jan. 1; seven rooms; bay-window, marble mantels, etc.; gas, water, and board for two, at $22 per week; each additional adult, $5; child, $4. Address Z 93, Tribune office.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—A YOUNG LADY DESIRES ROOM, with board, in a respectable private family residing on South Side. References given and required. Address O 1, Tribune office.

BOARD—A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE WOULD like 2 nicely-furnished rooms, with board, in a first-class locality on the West Side; where there are no other boarders preferred. Address, stating terms, P 42, Tribune office.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

ASK FOR OUR WOVEN WIRE MATTRESSES. They are much the best beds in the market. WHITTLESEY & PETERS, 131 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—ONE GOOD 10-FOOT BLACK WALnut extension table. Price $15. Call at 237 North LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—THE FURNITURE OF TWO FURnished rooms in a central business block; rent of rooms $10 per month. Address Y 24, Tribune office.

WANTED—A FINE SET OF PARLOR AND DINing-room furniture for cash; must be cheap and little worn. Address, giving full description, O 54, Tribune office.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

FOR SALE—A LARGE LOT OF LOCKS, BUTTS, knobs, screws, and blind-hinges. A. W. WHEELER, 16 Lake-st., up-stairs.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—150x250 FEET, EAST FRONT, ON Drexel boulevard, near Forty-third-st. In Indiana-av., between Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth-sts., 25, 35, 50, or 96 feet. Also corner of Fiftieth-st., 100 feet. Above are all bargains. Michigan-av., corner Fifty-seventh-st., 200 feet at $12.50. Lake-av., between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-seventh-sts., 50 feet at a bargain. Wabash-av., north of Thirty-first-st., 50 feet at $125. Parties seeking investments will find it to their advantage to look at above and other special bargains we are now offering. NICHOLS, BRAGG & CO., 145 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—OR PART EXCHANGE—CITY PROPerty: Fine residences on Calumet-av. and Twentieth-st. Fine residences on Michigan-av.; cottage homes. Fine residences on Adams-st.; will give bargain. Several small new brick houses, North Side, new plan, no basement, comfortable home. 286 Thirty-first-st., near Wabash-av. 117 Third-av.; good paying property. Also many lots and houses and lots of various prices. LEVI WING & CO., 57 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—NEW 2-STORY GOTHIC HOUSE, ON brick basement, with inside blinds, marble mantels, etc., just finished; Normal School, Englewood. Easy terms. Monthly payments. STORRS & WARE, 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL NEW 2-STORY AND basement marble front houses, on Calumet-av., between Thirty-second and Thirty-third-sts., $7,500 each. 3-story marble-front house, on Michigan-av., just north of Twentieth-st. 2-story marble swell front house, on Indiana-av., between Twentieth and Twenty-first-sts. A. J. AVERELL, 127 Dearborn-st., Room 5.

FOR SALE—A LOT 33X125 ON THE BOULEVARD; only $300; the owner must have money. TRUESDELL & BROWN, 108 Fifth-av.

FOR SALE—NO. 738 MONROE-ST., NEW MARBLE-front, near Lincoln-st.; can be had at much less than its value, and on terms to suit any purchaser. NICHOLS, BRAGG & CO., 145 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—LOT, INDIANA-AV., NORTH OF Thirty-fourth-st., at less than one-half its value; $80 per foot; $300 cash, balance 5 years at 10 per cent. JAMES H. HILL, 94 Dearborn-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—WE CAN GIVE BEST PRICES—House, Michigan and Prairie-avs., Fulton-st., Highland Park, Highwood. MEARS & CO., 160 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—THE NORTHWEST CORNER SOPHIA and Dayton-sts., at the low price of $50 per foot; on easy terms. JAMES H. HILL, 94 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—CAN SELL A CENTRAL PIECE OF business property for $18,000; worth $25,000. Rents 10 per cent. E. C. WARE, Room 15, 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCE AND BUSINESS PROPerty in all parts of the city. R. S. & W. G. McCORMICK, 1 and 2 Reaper Block, 97 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—VERY DESIRABLE residence, complete, on North Side; also on West Side; very low. Owner, 39 River-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, IF PURCHASED IMMEDIately, house and lot 1849 South Dearborn-st. Inquire at 111 North Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—THE NORTHEAST CORNER OF Michigan-av. and Thirty-second-st., 48x160 feet, at a bargain. SAMUEL GEHR, 114 Dearborn-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—$100 WILL BUY A BEAUTIFUL LOT at Park Ridge; $15 down and $5 a month until paid; one block from depot. Property shown free. Cheapest property in market. Also, Glencoe lots at same terms and prices. IRA BROWN, 142 LaSalle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—GO TO NO. 11 CHAMBER OF COMmerce for nice houses and lots on easy payments, in the beautiful suburb of Morgan Park. School facilities the best in the country, and railroad fare only 10 cents. GEO. R. CLARKE, Agent.

FOR SALE—IN ENGLEWOOD—A FIRST-CLASS house, lake water, bath-room, &c.; also cottage near depot, on easy terms or monthly payments. TILLOTSON BROS., 92 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—AT HINSDALE—HOUSES with large lots, from $1,000 to $10,000, at great bargains, on terms to suit anybody. O. J. STOUGH, 110 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—AT A VERY GREAT SACRIFICE, A block in Hyde Park, near Lake Shore and South Park; will give 20 per cent for the cash. NON-RESIDENT, No. 18, 188 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—SOUTH CHICAGO—SEVERAL LOTS, desirably located, on time, or at a great reduction for cash; title perfect. L. C. COLLINS, Jr., 162 Washington-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—A NO. 1 FARM OF 80 acres, 30 miles from Chicago; all fenced, good buildings, water, &c.; two miles from a good town; now rented for 5 years, but can be vacated; cost $3,800, will sell for $3,000 cash, or trade for clear wild land and cash. JAMES H. HILL, 94 Dearborn-st., Room 4.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—40 TO 100 FEET, IMPROVED, ON LAKE-st., between Clark-st. and Wabash-av., for cash; must be a bargain. Inquire of JACOB WEIL and GEO. A. SEAVERNS, 146 Dearborn-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

AUCTION SALE OF HORSES, CARRIAGES, buggies, harness, blankets, robes, etc., this day, commencing at 10 o'clock a. m., at the NORTHWESTERN TATTERSALLS, Nos. 1, 3, 5, 7, and 9 Monroe-st., corner Michigan-av.:

PARTIAL CATALOGUE.

Gray mare, 15 hands high, 7 years old, sired by old Chromo Chief, full sister to Webber, half sister to Bismarck, very promising, and warranted sound.

Bay horse, 16 hands high, 8 years old, kind and true in all harness, an excellent coupe or family horse.

Elegant side-bar road wagon, extra springs.

Top and spring buggy to pay advances.

Extension top phaeton, in fine order.

Also number of other horses, vehicles, harness, etc.

E. D. BAILEY, Proprietor.

AUCTION SALES OF HORSES, CARRIAGES, and harness every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, commencing at 10 a. m., at WESTON & CO.'S Auction Rooms, 196 and 198 East Washington-st. Stock on hand at private sale. Ample time given to test all horses sold under a warrantee.

AM REPAIRING BUGGIES AT YOUR OWN price. A new two-seated business buggy at your own price for cash. 196 East Washington-st., in rear. AL. S. MILLAR.

BLACK HORSE, TOP-BUGGY, PAIR OF GREYS amongst the assortment, at FUREY'S Large Sale-Yard, at auction, Friday. Twelfth-st., near Halsted.

FOR SALE—THROUGH SICKNESS, FOR WANT of cash, three horses, 5 and 7 years old; two of them are good buggy or business horses; one of them can trot close to 3 minutes, and safe for a lady to ride or drive; the other is a good work-horse, weight 1,270 pounds; all of them warranted sound, and a reasonable trial allowed. Apply at barn, rear of residence 560 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—LARGE STOCK OF GROCERY, oyster, express, delivery wagons, of the best stock and workmanship, cheap. MARTINS, 143 Canal-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A LARGE STYLISH HORSE, chestnut color, sound and gentle; will call and show him. Address V 84, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—TWENTY-FIVE GOOD HORSES, suitable for teamsters or expressmen, at a bargain. R. T. CRAIN, Twenty-ninth-st. and Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—OR EXCHANGE FOR Democrat or farm wagon, a good business horse. Call for JAMES, at barn, 714 Michigan-av.

TEAMS, TEAMS, TEAMS WANTED TO DELIVER coal. Apply to WM. & J. F. OLCOTT, No. 1 North Market-st.

THE YOUNG HAMBLETONIAN TROTTING stallion Chromo Chief will be sold at auction on Tuesday, Sept. 28, at the NORTHWESTERN TATTERSALLS, Nos. 1, 3, 5, 7, and 9 Monroe-st., corner Michigan-av., unless previously disposed of at private sale; full pedigree will be given to the purchaser.

WANTED—2 OR 3 GOOD HEAVY WORK HORSES, also 2 single wagons. Call at coal-yard, 277 Twenty-second-st., corner Clark.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON WEDNESDAY, SMALL BLACK SPANiel, white on breast, chain collar. Return for reward to 8 Staats-Zeitung Building.

LOST—PART OF A LONG-LINKED GOLD watch-chain. Suitable reward will be obtained by returning to W. W. K. NIXON, Tremont House.

LOST—ON SEPT. 23, 1875, LARGE NEWFOUNDland dog; he is black, with gray hair under his belly; $4 reward. 319 South Clark-st.

STOLEN—FROM 563 SOUTH CLARK-ST.—BAY horse, with scar on right shoulder; 15 hands high; with express wagon, with thills broken, "O. Briggs" on box; express harness, oil-cloth cover, and pitch-fork. The same returned to 563 South Clark-st. will be liberally rewarded. O. BRIGGS.

STOLEN—FROM 516 WEST HARRISON-ST., Thursday morning, at about 3 o'clock, a sorrel mare with white star on forehead and scar on back made by saddle. Any one giving information of the same will be rewarded. DR. LANGRIDGE.

STOLEN—FROM THE UNDERSIGNED, A POCKET book containing some money, three notes, dated at Washington, Ill., and signed by Hiram Robbins, and payable to Sickets & Bro.; also other papers of no value to any other party; if the notes and other papers are returned to Washington, Ill., no questions will be asked. JOSEPH BIRKETT.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH FROM $40,000 TO $50,000 in one of the best manufacturing and jobbing businesses in the West; at least 30 per cent guaranteed the first year. Address O 34, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH READY CAPITAL of about $15,000, to increase a staple, legitimate, and well-paying business established 20 years. Address O 87, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—A YOUNG, ACTIVE, ENERgetic man with about $1,000 cash, in a well-established produce commission house on South Water-st., for enlarging the same. Best of references given and required. Address in full name Y 11, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $500, SOBER, RELIable, and willing to work, in a light, clean, and profitable manufacturing business; investigation solicited. Factory, 145 Chicago-av.

PARTNER WANTED—A PATENTEE OF A VALUable patent wants a financial partner. Please call at or address 269 Mohawk-st. C. P. MACOWITZKY.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—WE WILL SELL VERY LOW A QUANtity of machinery, tools, etc., belonging to the plant of the late contractors for the Fullerton-av. conduit, including 1 earth elevator and carrier complete, 3 engines, 2 pile-drivers, a large lot of portable dirt cars and track, in good order, tools, lumber, etc. Apply to FITZSIMONS & CONNELL, Room 7, 130 Washington-st.

T. S. & A. J. KIRKWOOD, DEALERS IN iron and wood-working machinery, steam engines and boilers, steam pumps, belting, hose, etc. John's Asbestos roofing. Nos. 171 AND 173 Lake-st.

INSTRUCTION.

A LADY STUDENT WILL DEVOTE TWO HOURS daily, to instructing a family of children in English branches, French, and Spanish, in exchange for board; references. Address EXPERIENCE, Tribune office.

A PRECEPTRESS OF MUSIC AND MODERN languages with first-class reference is desirous of giving lessons to a few more pupils. Address Imp. and Royal Consulate, No. 125 Fifth-av.

INSTRUCTION IN LANDSCAPE PAINTING; CLASS will commence Oct. 1. Address H. A. ELKINS, 19 Kendall Block.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—ONE CARPET WEAVING LOOM. One double cobist loom with two machineries, at J. HETTLER, Dixon, Ill.

FOR SALE—CHEAP FOR CASH—SIX NEW IMproved knitting machines, one billiard table, one fast trotting horse. Address G 88, Tribune office.

SEWING MACHINES.

SINGER OFFICE OF A. J. MELCHERT, 383 WEST Madison-st. Machines sold on monthly payments, rented, exchanged, and repaired.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, IN WHOLE OR IN PART, 14-room house, South Side. R. T. SUMWALT, Room 5 Republican Life Building.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK houses for $25, $20, and $16, or for sale on monthly payments. F. A. WEAGE, 95 Washington, Room 2.

TO RENT—NEW BRICK HOUSE WITH 10 ROOMS; also store, with rooms in rear, very cheap. Inquire at 116 Washington-st., Room 4.

TO RENT—HOUSES OF 6 ROOMS ON WOOD-ST., in good repair, near street cars, at $14 per month. 184 Randolph-st., Room 13. E. E. HURLBUT.

TO RENT—NORTH SIDE—BEST LOCATIONS, two-story and basement houses $30 to $75 per month; three-story and basement houses $75 to $100 per month. R. S. & W. G. McCORMICK, Room 1 McCormick Hall, Rooms 1 and 2 Reaper Block.

Suburban.

TO RENT—IN ENGLEWOOD, A GOOD TWO-story house and cottage, very desirable. TILLOTSON BROS., 92 Washington-st.

TO RENT—$12.50 PER MONTH—COTTAGE OF SIX rooms at Oak Park; not far from depot. Apply at 1185 Indiana-av., Chicago.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE DWELLING IN RAVENSwood; $25 per month. ROBERT GREER, 264 Madison-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS FOR HOUSEkeeping, $2 to $3 per week. 257 Milwaukee-av., Edwards Block.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS IN THE DAVY Block, northwest corner Madison and Green-sts.

TO RENT—CHEAP—FURNISHED WITH HEATED rooms. Religio-Philosophical Publishing House, two blocks south of Post-Office, 127 Fourth-av.

TO RENT—PLEASANT ROOMS, NICELY FURnished; low rent; convenient to business. Address 605 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED FRONT room, suitable for two gentlemen; gas and bath. References required. 76 Throop-st., opposite Jefferson Park.

TO RENT—286 MICHIGAN-AV.—FRONT ALCOVE room, with room off, closets, hot and cold water, furnished or unfurnished, with or without kitchen and dining-room.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

Stores.

TO RENT—STORE AND BASEMENT, 286 STATE-st., near Van Buren, nice store and cheap. C. S. WALLER, 41 Clark-st., Room 11.

TO RENT—A STORE 22x80, CORNER OF COTTAGE Grove-av. and Twenty-ninth-st. One of the best openings for a dry goods or notion store in the city. Apply to A. D. HYDE, 12, 133 LaSalle-st.

Offices.

TO RENT—ELEGANT DENTIST'S ROOMS, VERY central, steam heated, one or more en suite. Apply northwest corner State and Madison-sts., Room 10.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—DOCK, NEAR SOUTH END OF CANAL-st. Apply to C. E. HOLMES, 69 South Clinton-st.

TO RENT—SPLENDID LIGHTED ROOM, 40X50, ON fourth floor, with water, water-closets, gas, elevator, etc., will be rented cheap for manufacturing purposes. H. C. GOODRICH, 205 State-st.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FURNISHED ROOM FOR gentleman, or good room with board. Must be central. South Side. Address Y 28, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—4 ROOMS FOR LIGHT housekeeping, between Randolph and Van Buren-sts., Centre-av. and Paulina-st. Rent must be cheap. O 4, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE ON avenue north of Twenty-fourth-st. Small responsible family. To May 1 or longer. C. H. GREEN, 96 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—THREE FURNISHED rooms for housekeeping or a small cottage for two ladies; West Side preferred; if rent reasonable, permanent tenant. Address N 84, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—THREE OR FOUR ROOMS, on West Side, convenient for light housekeeping. Must be near street cars. Rent not to exceed $12. Address N 27, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A 9 OR 10 ROOM HOUSE on one of the avenues, south of Twenty-fifth and north of Thirty-fifth and east of State-sts.; not to exceed $50 per month; by a prompt-paying tenant. L. A. GILBERT, 97 Washington-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY; ALSO A BATHING establishment; both in good locations and doing a paying business; the only reason for selling, the owners can't attend to the business. TRUESDELL & BROWN, 108 Fifth-av.

A PARTY WITH $2,000 TO $4,000 CAN LEARN OF an excellent opening to use his money with profit and safety by applying to TRUESDELL & BROWN, 108 Fifth-av.

A GOOD CORNER GROCERY FOR SALE ON THE South Side, for cash; a bargain. Address C 26, Tribune office.

A MEAT MARKET FOR SALE, VERY CHEAP IF taken at once. Inquire of R. H. BUCKLEY, 128 LaSalle-st.

BUSINESS INTERESTS SOLD AND TRADED. Partnerships negotiated. 250 chances now on hand, with stocks of goods from $500 to $20,000. THOMAS & CO., 194 Clark-st.

ELEGANT FIXTURES, STOCK, AND LEASE OF a first-class saloon for sale; best location in city; a bargain. Address W 44, Tribune office.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD LITTLE BREAD AND butter business, come and buy my little stove and hardware store. 324 West Madison-st.

ON ACCOUNT OF REMOVAL FROM THE CITY, an established liquor business for sale, with or without stock. Inquire between 6 and 8 p. m., at 217 Blue Island-av.

PARTIES WITH CAPITAL OF $100 TO $2,000 TO INvest in a cash business paying 100 per cent profit and a monopoly. Call on DOWNING & ORAM, 151 South Clark-st.

SALOON AND BOARDING-HOUSE FOR SALE cheap; good location and good trade; South Side. Address J W, 565 State-st.

TWO YOUNG MEN WELL KNOWN IN CITY, AND practical experience in their business (mercantile) desire capital $5,000 to $10,000. Party investing will be safe, and receive large return for use of means. Address for three days, P 23, Tribune office.

WOOD AND COAL YARD FOR SALE; ON ONE of the best corners on the West Side; well established; long lease; low rent. A live man can make money, but I have other business. Will sell cheap. 339 South Halsted-st.

WILL SELL A WELL-ESTABLISHED SALOON cheap; having other business. 38 North Clark-st.

WANTED—A LIVE BUSINESS MAN TO OPerate the best thing in the city. A sure fortune. AUTOMATIC R. H. CO., Room 88 Exchange Building, corner Clark and Washington-sts.

$100 WILL BUY A BARBER SHOP, AT 258 State-st.; cost $250; must be sold by Saturday. J. W. SMITH.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ALL GOOD CAST-OFF CLOTHING BOUGHT AT the highest price by JONAS A. DRIELSMA, 397 South Clark-st. Notice by mail promptly attended to.

ALL CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND miscellaneous goods of any kind by sending a letter to JONAS GELDER, 528 State-st.

CARPETS—LADIES, I WANT ALL YOUR OLD carpets. Address MRS. GLEASON, 608 State-st., up-stairs.

FURNACES! FURNACES—GO SEE THE "COMmander furnace," all cast-iron, very durable, with great heating capacity. PERRY STOVE COMPANY, 149 Lake-st.

HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR YOUR CAST-OFF clothing. Address SOLOMON VAN STRAATEN, 54 Chicago-av. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

IF YOU DESIRE SOUND LUNGS, HEALTH, AND comfort, wear a Graduated Chest and Lung Protector. Sold everywhere. By mail, $1.50. ISAAC A. SINGER, manufacturer, 694 Broadway, New York.

MORTGAGE SALE—AT 698 SOUTH HALSTED-ST., on Saturday, Sept. 25, 1875, at 10 a. m., one lot boots and shoes, shelving and boxes, etc., etc., etc. LEWIS BARTELS, Constable.

THE FOLLOWING GOODS WILL BE SOLD AT auction on Saturday, Sept. 27, to pay charges thereon. One 4-ton scale, 60 sash, lot of springs, axles, etc., 6 stoves. 160 West Monroe-st.

WINDOW & CO., GENERAL AGENTS FOR CHIcago and the Northwest of Bryant & May's (four prize medals) matches, London, Eng. Office, 110 West Washington-st.

WANTED—FIVE COPIES OF THE CHICAGO Daily Tribune of Feb. 19, 1875; also five Weekly Tribunes of June 22, 1875, to complete files; 25 cents per copy will be paid for them at the Tribune Counting Room.

WANTED—TWO OR THREE SECOND-HAND plated show-cases. Address, with description and price, MACK, 111 South Water-st.

WANTED—TO BUY—CHEAP HOUSE TO MOVE, south of Kinzie-st., west of Halsted. Send description, location, and price to G. F. WORK & CO., 128 LaSalle-st.

$10 TO $20 PER DAY CAN BE MADE BY SELLing our Lightning Copying-Book and Ink. Neither press, water, or brush required. Send $3 for outfit and secure territory. Call or address DEXTER MANUFACTURING CO., 327 Olive-st., St. Louis.

TO EXCHANGE.

CHOICE VACANT RESIDENCE PROPERTY, clear, to exchange for good retail grocery store; give location and value. Address Y 1, Tribune office.

EXCHANGE—CLEAR BRICK HOUSE AND LOT on South Side, worth $4,500, for South Side lot worth $6,000, north of Thirty-fifth-st. E. C. WARE, 94 Washington-st.

FOR EXCHANGE—BEING NOW FOUND AT ALL hours in the Palmer House cloth store, I offer my real-estate office-room with J. C. McCord, on the first floor of No. 98 Washington-st., with its good will, for rent, at $10 per month. Apply to me at 179 State-st. Gents of the profession, call and let me get you up a suit, to order, cheap, and in the best of styles. WM. D. PALMER.

FOR EXCHANGE—FOR IOWA LANDS OR A GOOD farm, 150 beautiful lots near depot at West Morgan Park; choice, high, and handsome location; small incumbrance, 8 per cent, one, two, three, and four years. Free railway fares to owners of lots. Call at 39 River-st.

FOR EXCHANGE—A STONE-FRONT RESIDENCE on Prairie-av., near Twenty-sixth-st. BASH & POTTER, Room 6 Otis Block.

TO EXCHANGE—A DIAMOND RING FOR A BED-room set. Address G A R, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—WILL GIVE EQUITY IN HOUSE and lot for small stock of groceries. 108 West Van Buren-st.

TO EXCHANGE—A GOOD GROCERY FOR A house and lot worth about $2,000, or will take good city lot; must be clear and in good location. Address Y 53, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—DESIRABLE LOTS, CLEAR, FOR improved business property worth $25,000 to $30,000. HENRY L. HILL, 147 Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE—IMPROVED CITY PROPERTY for vacant; either city, suburban, or acres. TRUESDELL & BROWN, 108 Fifth-av.

BOOKS.

POLYNESIAN RESEARCHES, 4 VOLS., FINELY illustrated, $4, cost $10; Cottage Cyclopedia, $2.50, cost $5; a Webster's dictionary, $4; Greeley's American Conflict, fine copy, 2 vols., $5, pub at $12. We are offering splendid bargains in books, prior to removal. GILBERT, 163 South Clark-st.

DIVORCES.

DIVORCES—LEGALLY OBTAINED, NOT FRAUDulently. Fee after decree. Ten years' practice in the courts of Chicago. Address Post-Office Box 1037.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—A COMPETENT YOUNG MAN OF good habits as drug and prescription clerk in the country. A good opportunity for one desiring leisure for the study of the medical profession and willing to help himself. Apply, with testimonials, at VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & REID'S, corner Dearborn and Clark-sts., Saturday morning, 11 m.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED RETAIL BOOT and shoe salesman. Call at 227 West Madison-st.

WANTED—AT W. S. JONES', CLARK AND SUperior-sts., a young man for the boot and shoe department. None but experienced hands need apply.

Trades.

WANTED—THREE GOOD PANTS-MAKERS. Apply to A. KAISER, Burlington, Ia.

WANTED—A PRACTICAL TIN AND SHEET-iron worker to take charge of a retail hardware store. A man of some means will find a fine opportunity by addressing Y 48, Tribune office.

WANTED—MEN TO WORK ON GALVANIZED iron. Also, two laborers. Apply to E. GRIFFITH, corner Nineteenth and Grove-sts.

WANTED—GOOD TINNERS AND FURNACE-men at M. W. & F. LESTER'S, 57 Lake-st., up-stairs.

WANTED—TINNER AT 248 SOUTH PEORIA-ST. F. STURGES & CO.

WANTED—TINNER—A GOOD FURNACEMAN. PERRY STOVE CO., 149 Lake-st.

WANTED—2 TINNERS AT E. D. & F. P. MURRAY'S, 650 Cottage Grove-av. Will give steady work.

WANTED—A GOOD TINNER AT 736 WEST MADIson-st. LOWELL BROS. & CO.

WANTED—2 GOOD TINNERS. SOKUP & BRO., 280 Milwaukee-av.

WANTED—2 TINNERS, AT 114 BLUE ISLAND-AV.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—50 MEN FOR THE PINERIES AT from $20 to $30 per month; also, laborers for farms, saw-mills, and railroads. Work all the fall and winter. 263 South Water-st. E. G. HAIGHT.

WANTED—200 RAILROAD MEN, FOR IOWA AND Illinois; wages $1.75 per day; free fare; 20 sawmill hands; 30 farm hands; 15 wood-choppers; 10 stone quarry-men. ANDREW G. BING & CO., 17 North Clark-st.

WANTED—300 LABORERS FOR ROCK ISLAND & N. W. Railroad, in Iowa, $1.75 and $1.60 per day. No fees to men with baggage. 50 coal miners; sawmill and farm hands; all free fare at 22 West Randolph-st. SNELL & SPERRICK.

WANTED—200 RAILROAD LABORERS FOR Iowa; wages, $1.75 per day; free fare; 100 to work on farms, coal mines, sawmills, etc. R. F. CHRISTIAN, 141 South Water-st., Room 1.

WANTED—RAILROAD LABORERS FOR ILLInois and Iowa, $1.75 per day; free fare; 15 farm hands, $20 per month; 5 young men for light work in city. E. A. ANGELL, 208 South Water-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—MEN TO SELL SHARPENERS AND glass-cutters, egg-testers, indelible pencils, fruit and vegetable knives, new chromos, jewelry, and fast-selling novelties and notions. Pays largest percentage. American Novelty Co., 113 East Madison-st., Room 19.

WANTED—25 COAL-MINERS AT MINONK, ILL.; full work guaranteed; there is no strike or trouble of any kind. Inquire at 134 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—40 GOOD TRACK-men to lay track of the Havana, Rantoul & Eastern Railroad; wages from $1.50 to $2 per day. Apply at once to GUY D. PENFIELD, Rantoul, Ill.

WANTED—GOOD SALESMEN TO SELL OUR new chromos, knife sharpeners, glass cutters, lamp fillers, tack hammers, carpet stretchers, pencils, needles, and 100 other new and fast-selling articles. All canvassers and street salesmen will find it to their interest to call or send for catalogue. C. M. LININGTON, 141 State.

WANTED—AGENTS TO SELL AN ARTICLE that they can make $5 a day by, male or female. THOMAS & CO., 194 Clark-st.

WANTED—AGENTS, LOCAL AND STATE, FOR the Levigated Toilet Soap, put up in bottles and packages; neatest and best soap made; ready sale everywhere. Full line of samples by express, with terms, etc., for $1. Address CENTRAL SOAP CO., Canton, O.

WANTED—ONE GOOD LIVE AGENT TO CANvass the city for a new publication. Rare chance to the right man. P 44, Tribune office.

WANTED—MEN IN EVERY PART OF THE COUNtry to introduce a great staple household necessity, the most urgently needed of anything heretofore offered. Men of genteel appearance, energy, and ordinary business tact can easily make from $300 to $700 per month by a small cash investment of $25 to $250. Will send $1 samples to parties at a distance who wish to try our goods. No street-talkers, peddlers, nor stamps for return postage wanted; no postal-cards noticed. RAY & CO., 61 LaSalle.

WANTED—ADVERTISING SOLICITOR FOR first-class advertising medium; steady employment and good salary or commission. 74 Madison-st., third floor.

WANTED—MEN TO CANVASS FOR WEATHER-strips; also to put strip. Room 10, 128 and 130 Clark-st.

WANTED—EIGHT OR TEN YOUNG MEN NOT afraid to work, for a light employment, city and country; fares paid one way. C. W. THOMPSON & CO., 97 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO TEND BAR AND wait on table, at No. 304 South Halsted-st.

WANTED—A MAN TO TAKE CARE OF HORSES and do work around house. Address with reference, stating wages expected, O 97, Tribune office.

WANTED—A SMART BOY TO LEARN THE grocery business and take care of a horse. M. DOWLING, 381 Hubbard-st.

WANTED—WE WANT A GOOD, STRONG, bright boy, 12 to 14 years old, living with parents on North Side; wages, $12 per month. Address Z 82, Tribune office.

WANTED—AGENT TO TRAVEL FOR A SHIRT house; liberal inducements offered to the right man. Call at 21 West Madison-st.

WANTED—MEN AS GENERAL AGENTS IN FREEport, Janesville, Des Moines, Dubuque, and Davenport, Ia., in a business that will pay from $200 to $500 monthly, even in these times for the next 3 years, which can be shown upon strict investigation; responsible parties only need apply; no letters answered. Call at 334 North Clark-st., up-stairs, from 12 to 4 p. m.

WANTED—BOY WHO CAN SOLDER WELL, AT No. 87 Canal-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN 15 OR 16 YEARS OF age having had experience in the grocery business. Inquire at 207 North Clark-st.

WANTED—A LIVE MAN, IN EVERY CITY AND town in the world; you can make $25 per day selling the Excelsior Copying-Book; no press, water, or brush required. Call or address EXCELSIOR MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 128 West Madison-st.

WANTED—4 ACTIVE LABORING MEN, TO CARry lumber and make themselves generally useful; none but industrious men need apply at new Cook County Hospital, corner Harrison and Wood-sts., ready for work at 9 o'clock this morning. P. S. SEXTON, Contractor.

WANTED—THIS MORNING, A GOOD BOY; ONE who knows the city thoroughly, and who can come well recommended, at 139 Lake-st.

WANTED—A STRONG BOY TO DELIVER. Inquire at the Golden Tea Store, corner Twenty-second-st. and Indiana-av.

WANTED—AGENTS, CITY AND COUNTRY, ARE making more money selling the $1 washing-machine than any other article offered. Call or address CENTENNIAL WASHER COMPANY, 224 South Clark, Room 7.

WANTED—A GOOD SMART BOY AT FISH & FRANK'S, 265 South Clark-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO LEARN PHOTOgraphing. Apply at the gallery, 57 West Madison-st.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A GOOD SERVANT-GIRL FOR GENeral housework, German or Swedish preferred. Inquire 28 Sixteenth-st., between Indiana and Prairie-avs.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork for a small family; must come well recommended. 161 South Paulina-st.

WANTED—GIRL TO COOK, WASH, AND IRON; must be a good laundress. Reference required. Apply at 437 West Jackson-st.

WANTED—YOUNG GERMAN OR NORWEGIAN girl to assist in general housework. Call at 669 West Van Buren-st.

WANTED—A GOOD COMPETENT GIRL FOR general housework; come ready for work. 673 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS COOK, WASHER, AND ironer. Apply, with good references, at 1034 Indiana-av.

WANTED—A GIRL (IRISH) IN A PRIVATE FAMily where one other girl is kept. Good wages. Apply at 98 East Kinzie-st., up stairs.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework, at 113 North Sheldon-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. Apply at 702 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL, FROM 12 TO 14 YEARS of age, to work in a private family. Call at 20 Centre-av.

WANTED—TWO GOOD GIRLS TO GO TO A PRIvate family in Evanston; one a first-class cook, the other to take care of children and sew; must bring references. Good wages. Call Friday morning, between 10 and 12, at 355 North LaSalle-st.

WANTED—ONE OR TWO FIRST-CLASS DINING-room girls at the Ogden House.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—LADY OPERATORS ON CHILDREN'S [illegible]. Apply at shoe factory. No learners need apply. 33 West Lake-st.

Nurses.

WANTED—LITTLE GIRL TO MIND BABY, AT 171 Brown-st.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—GERMAN AND SCANDINAVIAN girls for private families, hotels, laundries, city and country, at Mrs. DUSKE'S office, 80 Milwaukee-av.

WANTED—GOOD GIRLS TO COOK AND DO general housework; good wages and first-class places at once; no charge for getting you a place. Girls wanted. Mrs. BAKER, 466 Wabash-av.

MUSICAL.

A DECIDED BARGAIN—A VERY ELEGANT NEW 7⅓-octave pianoforte, with agraffe, French grand action, overstrung bass, full iron frame, highly-polished rosewood case, round corners, serpentine plynth, richly-carved legs and lyre, style Louis XIV., very powerful tone. The instrument is an exceedingly fine one. Manufacturers' price, $700; for sale, with cover and stool, at $250. MARTIN'S, Residence 673 Wabash-av. Unlimited warranty.

FOR SALE—FOR $450, AN ORDER ON THE MANufacturers for a new $650 Beatty piano. H. DARLINGTON, 4 Bryan Block, 170 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY ELEGANT 7⅓-OCTAVE piano, standard make, matchless in tone, at a sacrifice. 381 Oak-st., east of Rush.

PIANOS TO RENT, NEW AND SECOND-HAND, at lowest prices in the city. Pianos and organs for sale on installments. N. GOULD & SON, 248 State-st.

SPLENDID BRAND-NEW 7⅓-OCTAVE PIANOforte, all latest improvements and attachments, round corners, carved legs and lyre; manufacturers' price list, $650; for sale, with stool and cover, at $225. MARTIN'S, Residence 673 Wabash-av.

$50 WILL BUY A SECOND-HAND PIANO, SUITable for a learner, with stool and cover. MARTIN'S, Residence 673 Wabash-av.

$175—A RICH AND POWERFUL TONE 7-OCTAVE rosewood pianoforte, with overstrung bass and French action, elegant carved legs and lyre, made by the Great Union Piano Company; cost $550, with stool and cover. MARTIN'S, Residence 673 Wabash-av.

$210 WILL BUY A BRAND NEW AND VERY elegant rosewood 7⅓-octave pianoforte, overstrung bass, agraffe attachment, French action, and all improvements round corners, carved legs and lyre. Manufacturers' price $650; for sale, with stool and cover, at $210. Warranted for five years. MARTIN'S, Residence 673 Wabash-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—AS DRUG CLERK BY A young man of steady habits, with five years' experience as prescription clerk; can furnish good references. Address L, P. O. Box 223, Belvidere, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT DRUG clerk (city or country). Has had about 8 years' experience in city stores, and can furnish the best of references from past employers. Address Y 62, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—TO TAKE CHARGE OF A set of books a few hours each day. Address P 4, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SINGLE YOUNG man as clerk in some office where a good penman is required; has a good education, speaks several languages perfect, and of steady and temperate habits. Address Q 96, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN IN A wholesale or retail grocery house; understands bookkeeping and speaks English and German. Address O 24, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN NOT afraid of hard work, who understands bookkeeping and is thoroughly acquainted with the city; city references. Address N 53, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF German nativity, as clerk in a dry-goods or grocery store. Understands both branches thoroughly. Can speak English fluently. Best of references. Address LOUIS REZZOG, 2984 Shurtleff-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A BOY WHO WRITES a good plain hand. T 81, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MEMBER OF THE Board of Trade, 10 years' experience in the grain and provision business; best of reference. Address Y 31, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD SHORTHAND writer of experience. Best of references given. Address STENOGRAPHER, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN DRUGgist of twelve years' experience. Address C. L, care Carrier No. 3, Bloomington, Ill.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS artist and cutter from New York City; understands the business in all its branches; reference from the best houses in the city. Address for five days. P 32, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN IRON MOLDER a good bench molder, or small work on floor; steady man. Apply to JAMES BRENNAN, corner Fifteenth and Leavitt-sts.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO IRON MOLDers, a job in the country, where they can make a home. Answer quick. Address P 16, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD AND EXPErienced engineer. First-class city references given. Address T 91, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SOBER, STEADY man as cook or pastry cook in a hotel or restaurant; one experienced in the business for thirty years. References given if required. Address O 44, Tribune office.

SITUATINON WANTED—BY A PRACTICAL MAN as foreman molder in an iron foundry. He is capable of taking charge of any shop of any size or any class of work. Address Y 73, Tribune office.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN BY A Dane. Good references given. Address Y 33, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD, STEADY man (American) in some private family. First-class references. Address Y 21, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—SOMETHING LEGITImate. Can loan $500 if well secured. R 12, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—I WILL PAY ANY ONE $5 or more that will find me a situation; not particular what it is so it is something that I am capable of doing; or any one wanting a partner with $15 or $20 in any kind of business. I give you this week. References given. O 14, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BARTENDER, BY A sober, industrious man; has had experience. Wages not so much of an object as a good steady situation. Refers to last employer. Address for two days, N 7, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—A CAPABLE SECOND girl wants a place. Apply at present place of employment, 1114 Prairie-av.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO SECOND WORK OR general housework in a small private family. Call at 626 West Indiana-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK. Address X 101, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL IN A PRIVATE family to work for her board and attend school. Address MARY G, North Side P. O.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD, STRONG, reliable, and experienced Norwegian girl in a first-class American family as chambermaid. Apply at 162 Western-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GOOD GERMAN girls. Apply at 279 Black Hawk-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD, COMPETENT girl as waitress in a private family or general housework. Can be seen at her present employer's, 48 South Ann-st.

Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS seamstress. Has no objections to make herself useful; is trustworthy and reliable. Address 125 Chicago-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT LADY seamstress, capable of fitting dress work, plain or housework or in families. Apply or address H, No. 94 West Adams-st., third floor.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—A LADY WHO IS A THORough housekeeper, fond of home, desires a position in a private family where she could have all the care. Is fond of children. References. Address TRUSTWORTHY, Tribune office.

Employment Agents.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES IN WANT OF good Scandinavian and German help can be supplied at Mrs. DUSKE'S office, 80 Milwaukee-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—LADIES IN WANT OF first-class female help can be suited on short notice by applying to Mrs. S. LAPRISE, 304 West Madison-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY GOOD, STRONG, competent German and Swedish girls. Best kind of references; cooks and general work. Please call at Mrs. BAKER'S, 466 Wabash-av.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY OF superior education and ability, having a thorough knowledge of bookkeeping, as bookkeeper or cashier. The highest recommendations will be furnished if required. None but reliable parties need answer. Address Miss E. L. BRIDGEFORD, 365 Thirty-first-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY WILLing to make herself generally useful. Would prefer some kind of office work, or a position as clerk. N 54, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS TRAVELING COMpanion by a very respectable young widow; stranger in the city. Address P 36, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SALESLADY IN A ladies' furnishing store, or stationery store. Address for two days, O 81, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY OF education and refinement, possessing a cheerful disposition, as companion to a lady. The highest recommendations given and required. No wages expected; object, a home. Address Z 46, Tribune office.

FINANCIAL.

ADDITIONAL CAPITAL PROCURED FOR MANUfacturers, merchants, and others. Partnerships negotiated. Manufacturers wanting agents in New York put in communication with responsible parties. Lands sold and exchanged. Collections made. SHOVE & CO., 1239 Broadway, under Grand Hotel, New York.

A 1 COMMERCIAL PAPER, NOTES WITH COLlaterals, and mortgages, bought and sold. ISAAC GREENEBAUM & CO., No. 110 Fifth-av.

ADVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, bonds, etc., at LAUNDERS' private offices, 120 Randolph-st., near Clark. Established 1854.

BONDS—EVANSTON 7 PER CENT BONDS FOR sale by MERRIL LADD & CO., 46 Clark-st.

COMMERCIAL PAPER AND MORTGAGES bought and sold. Loans made on real estate at 8 per cent. EUGENE C. LONG & BRO., 72 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—NOTE OF ABOUT $2,500 DUE APRIL 27, 1876, last of series for purchase money of 150 acres land near this city. NICHOLS, BRAGG & CO., 145 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—$6,000 AT 8 PER CENT. $2,000 at 9 per cent. $2,000 at 2 per cent. On good improved Chicago property. SAMUEL GEHR, 114 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 8 PER CENT, ON IMproved city property, in sums from $5,000 to $20,000. None but principals need apply. R. W. HYMAN, JR., & CO., Room 11, 120 LaSalle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 8 PER CENT INTEREST on city improved real estate, in sums of $20,000 and upwards. Apply to C. P. FIELD & CO., 10 Portland Block.

MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS TO SUIT, FOR LONG or short time, on Chicago securities; mortgage notes cashed. H. LOWY, Room 2 Honore Block.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS AT ROOM 11, 108 Randolph-st.; 10 to 11 and 2 to 3.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CITY PROPerty, in sums of $1,000 and upwards. Apply at Union Trust Company, 125 South Clark-st.

TO LOAN—MONEY ON WAREHOUSE, FURNIture, and other good collaterals. JAMES B. STOREY, Private Banker, 84 LaSalle-st., Room 23.

WANTED—$12,500 FOR FIVE YEARS AT 9 PER cent on an improved section (640 acres) in Champaign County, Illinois. Address P 26, Tribune office.

WANTED—$2,000 OR $3,000 FOR THREE OR SIX months on good security, and will pay a liberal interest; none but principals treated with. Address JACKSON, P. O. Box 333, Chicago.

WANTED—LOAN, $150 PER ACRE ($1,200) ON 80 acres adjoining city; low valuation; worth $50,000. Three A 1 parties will execute note. CURRY, 145 LaSalle-st.

$600, $3,000, $10,000, $1,000 TO LOAN ON CHIcago and Hyde Park real estate at current rates. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

$75,000 TO LOAN—8 PER CENT ON CENtral business property, 9 per cent on dwellings. CHANDLER & CO., Mortgage Bankers, 222 LaSalle-st.

$25,000 CASH CAPITAL WANTED FOR A permanent manufacturing business, to be invested with the capital and experience of practical men for a term of years. If desired, 15 per cent annual dividend and par value to the capital will be guaranteed and secured, in consideration of having all excess over and above 15 per cent of the net earnings. Address M, care of W. M. Hoyt & Co., No. 1 Michigan-av., or apply personally for information to N. F. STONE & CO., 65 and 67 South Clinton-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—WE WILL GIVE TO ENERgetic men and women a business that will pay from $5 to $8 per day; near Halsted. Call at 176 West Washington-st. Parties out of city send for particulars.

AGENTS WANTED—THE CENTURY OF INDEpendence. Book agents in clover. One reports fifty sold in half a day. Another averages twenty per day. Apply for terms and territory before it is too late. J. B. HUSSEY & CO., Indianapolis.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF WILLIAM EMERY Tuckett, who left his home, Stokeinteignhead, Devon, England, in May, 1852. Last heard from in Gardener, Ill., under the name of Bond, in 1870. If he will communicate with his widowed mother, Harriet Tuckett, care of James Soper, 488 West Lake-st., Chicago, he will hear of something to his advantage.

TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION (PAYABLE IN ADVANCE).
Postage Prepaid at this Office.

Daily Edition, post-paid, 1 year.....$12.00
Parts of year at same rate.
Mailed to any address FOUR WEEKS for.....1.00
Sunday Edition: Literary and Religious double sheet.....3.00
Tri-Weekly, post-paid, 1 year.....6.50
Parts of year at same rate.
WEEKLY EDITION: One copy per year.....1.50
Weekly—Club of four.....5.00
Weekly—Club of twenty.....20.00
One Free Copy with Every Club of Twenty.

On all clubs the subscriber must remit the postage, which is 15 cents a copy per year.

Specimen copies sent free.

To prevent delay and mistakes, be sure and give Post-Office address in full, including State and County.

Remittances may be made either by draft, express, Post-Office order, or in registered letters, at our risk.

TERMS TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.
Daily, delivered, Sunday excepted, 25 cents per week.
Daily, delivered, Sunday included, 30 cents per week.
Address THE TRIBUNE COMPANY,
Corner Madison and Dearborn-sts., Chicago, Ill.

TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Halsted street, between Madison and Monroe. Engagement of N. D. Roberts' Combination. "Jack and Jill."

McVICKER'S THEATRE—Madison street, between Dearborn and State. "Running a Corner."

HOOLEY'S THEATRE—Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. Engagement of the California Minstrels.

WOOD'S MUSEUM—Monroe street, between Dearborn and State. "Caste" and "The Irish Lion." Afternoon and evening.

CHICAGO THEATRE—Clark street, between Randolph and Lake. "The Two Orphans."

ADELPHI THEATRE—Dearborn street, corner Monroe. Engagement of the McKee Rankin Troupe. "The Two Orphans."

INTER-STATE EXPOSITION—Lake shore, foot of Adams street.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

COVENANT LODGE, No. 526, A. F. and A. M.—Special communication this (Friday) evening, at 7:30 o'clock, at Corinthian Hall, No. 187 Kinzie-st. Work on the Third Degree. Visiting brethren cordially invited. By order of the W. M. WM. KERR, Sec.

ORIENTAL LODGE, No. 33, A. F. and A. M.—Special communication this (Friday) evening at 7:30 o'clock, for work on the E. A. Degree. By order of the Master. E. N. TUCKER, Sec'y.

WASHINGTON CHAPTER, No. 43, R. A. M.—Special convocation this (Friday) evening at 7:30 for work on the R. A. Degree. Also on Saturday evening at 7:30, for M. M. Degree. Visiting Companions cordially invited. By order of the H. P.
CHAS. J. TROWBRIDGE, Sec.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

BEAUTIFY THE SKIN BY USING A HARMLESS toilet preparation known as George W. Laird's "Bloom of Youth." It will remove tan, freckles, moth, and all other disfigurements from the skin, leaving it perfectly smooth, clear, and beautiful, without showing the slightest trace of its application. For sale by all druggists in the United States.

The Chicago Tribune.

Friday Morning, September 24, 1875.

Greenbacks, at the New York Gold Exchange yesterday, opened and closed at 85⅞, the two extremes of the day being 85⅞ and a shade above the closing figure.

A dispatch from Philadelphia, upon what authority we are unable to state, announces that the third Chicago Custom-House Commission has concluded its secret sessions and prepared a report to be submitted to the Secretary of the Treasury. The report, it is asserted, confirms that of the local Commission of Architects, and will recommend the resumption of work upon the building.

Indiana Democrats who have gone into Ohio to assist in the rag-money crusade are frank enough to admit that the entrance of CARL SCHURZ in the lists against them has added greatly to the solemnity of the situation. Already conscious of a dangerous defection among the Germans because of the inflation issue, they perceive that Mr. SCHURZ will still further widen the breach, and they now gloomily contemplate the probability that the loss of the German support in Ohio will cost the Democrats 10,000 votes,—more than enough to turn the scale.

The vacant Collectorship of the port of Chicago has been tendered to the Hon. J. RUSSELL JONES, late Minister to Belgium. He had returned to this city with a view to making his home here permanently, and no one knows better than President GRANT, his warm personal friend, how admirably he is qualified to discharge the duties of the Collector of Customs. No intimation has been made public as to Mr. JONES' acceptance of the appointment, but the fact that the tender of the position has been made in accordance with the wish of the President suggests the inference that it will be accepted.

The New York *Independent* makes a mild to-do over the alleged fact that "American art, or Western art, appears not to put in a respectable appearance" in either the Chicago or Cincinnati Exposition. This would be a curious statement were it not on a par with many of the "facts" published in the New York press about the West. English journalistic ignorance about this whole country almost finds a parallel in New York journalistic ignorance of everything west of Lake Erie. As far as Chicago is concerned, the *Independent* is of course wholly wrong. The 858 paintings in our gallery are almost entirely American. The Art Committee began work with the determination to secure a representative American collection, and has succeeded in doing so. There are perhaps too few, certainly not too many, European paintings in the gallery.

Among the subjects under consideration by the Underwriters' Association that of improved building laws is receiving a good deal of attention. The Committee appointed to investigate this question presented their report yesterday, taking the ground that greater results can be attained by a well-devised system of schedule rating than by any building law, however stringent its provisions. It has been found by the Committee that a low rate of insurance is the strongest possible incentive to the construction of substantial buildings, and that it is to this system of rating risks according to the character of buildings more than to any other cause that the marked improvement in business architecture is due. Stringent building laws rigidly enforced help to uphold and strengthen schedule rating, but the latter, in the opinion of the underwriters, is the main reliance for the enforcement of the law.

The Chicago produce markets were very much unsettled yesterday. Mess pork was quiet and irregular, closing at $22.12½ cash, and $21.55 for October. Lard was dull and 15@20c per 100 lbs lower, closing at $13.15 cash or seller October, and $11.85 seller the year. Meats were in fair request and firmer, at 8@8⅛c for shoulders, 12c for short ribs, and 12⅛c for short clears. Highwines were in fair demand and firm, at $1.16 per gallon. Lake freights were quiet and unchanged, at 2½c for corn to Buffalo. Flour was quiet and weak. Wheat was active and declined 3½c, closing at $1.05¼ cash and $1.02¾ for October. Corn was active and 1½c lower, closing at 55⅜c for September, and 53⅛c for October. Oats were moderately active and easier, closing at 34¼c for September, and 32c for October. Rye was quiet at 75½c. Barley was in moderate demand, but closed weak, at $1.09 for September, and $1.01 for October. Hogs were active and steady, with sales at $6.50@8.75. The cattle market was dull and lower. Sheep were in good demand and firm. One hundred dollars in gold would buy $116.62½ in greenbacks at the close.

The St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* devotes nearly a column to abuse of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE for showing up the conspiracy of the St. Louis Ring to grab a hundred millions out of the United States Treasury for the construction of another and unnecessary road to the Pacific. It takes cognizance of every objection except the grabbing one. It discusses the road on topographical, financial, and commercial grounds,—on every ground, in fact, except the hundred million grab ground. The little joker in the proposed steal is sedulously kept out of sight. When the *Globe-Democrat* has something to say about that, we shall have something to say in return. Meanwhile, if the "little joker" is kept out of sight, it will not be the fault of THE TRIBUNE.

WHAT INFLATION MEANS.

Has it ever occurred to the general reader what can be the special motive or object governing those who oppose all measures having for their purpose an advancement of the value of the currency, and who are so clamorous to have the value of that currency reduced? The pretext usually urged is that there is a "great need of more currency in order to facilitate the exchange of commodities." They insist that the amount of notes in circulation is insufficient, and demand that it be increased indefinitely. The volume of money in circulation can only be properly estimated by its value as a purchasing agent. The paper-money in circulation is nominally $800,000,000, which, at 85 cents on the dollar, has the purchasing power of $680,000,000. To make this money worth 100 cents on the dollar would really be to expand the currency $120,000,000. It would be equal to an additional issue of currency, at its present value, of over $141,000,000.

If it were possible for the Government to issue $300,000,000 additional currency and keep it, as well as the outstanding issue, at its present value, it would accomplish none of the ends sought by the inflationists. The fact is there is no scarcity of currency. There never was in the history of the country such an amount of unemployed money as at the present time. To add $300,000,000 more to it, without a reduction of its value, would not help the condition of the expansionists. Who are to use this additional currency? Manufacturers of iron, cotton, woolen, and other lines of goods, who are now doing but a reduced business, are not producing less or keeping their mills closed because of any inability to borrow money, or any scarcity of currency with which to pay for materials and labor, or be paid for the manufactured products. The difficulty is that they have scanty sales of goods. Manufacturers are prepared to produce all that they can sell and much more. Furnace-owners are not prepared to produce pig-metal when they cannot sell it. That is not restoring industry. That is only a waste of capital, material, and labor, and forces the bankruptcy of those who attempt it. The fact that we have been producing more iron, woolen, cotton, and other goods than we can sell is an unfortunate result of our tariff laws. In every other civilized country where there is a production in excess of the home demand for manufactures, or where the consumption falls off from any cause, the manufacturers ship their surplus goods to other countries and sell them. Our manufacturers cannot do this; our ultra tariff effectually confines them to the home market, and they must stop production until they get rid of the surplus stock on hand; they must limit their manufacture by the domestic orders for goods. They, therefore, want no money to pile up in unsalable goods. The addition to the currency, without reducing its value, will be of no use to any class of persons. There is no productive industry, and no branch of commerce, which is suffering for a want of currency, or from any inability to get money for any legitimate engagement.

But if the Government shall issue currency in such quantities as to materially cheapen and reduce the value of the whole, then there will be a change of circumstances, and then there will be a special class of the community who will be able to accomplish the ends they secretly seek. We have no objection to interpose to the legitimacy or propriety of the real-estate trade. It is, however, largely speculative, and consequently every panic or disturbance of finances plunges it into more or less distress. Speculation in real estate is as wide-spread as the country. Immense tracts of land are held in Wyoming, Nebraska, Montana, Kansas, Minnesota, and Texas on pure speculation. In the more settled States there are millions of city and town lots held by speculators. In the vicinity of all large cities there are thousands of acres of land which ought to be under cultivation in corn, wheat, or vegetables, but which are laid off and held at high prices by speculators as town lots. The "out-lots" of every large city generally exceed in number the "inside property." The holders of speculative real estate owe generally four dollars to the one they have invested. They depend on brisk sales at large advances, both for profit and to enable them to carry on their indebtedness. With money worth 100 cents on the dollar, purchasers demand an equivalent, and this is fatal to speculation. The panic of 1873 was as fatal to fancy prices in real estate as it was to fancy prices of stocks. If, however, currency can be depreciated to 50 cents on the dollar or less, there will be a revival of speculation. The holder of $100,000 of such money, alarmed at the fall in value, will be glad to get rid of it. He will exchange it for almost anything. He will give $50 a foot for lots really worth but $25, in order to get rid of his sinking, inflated, doubtful currency, which is subject to farther depreciation and is liable to be worthless, while the out-lots will remain where they are till wanted. If the value of greenbacks be reduced to 50 or 45 cents on the dollar, a man holding speculative real estate now unsalable, and worth, say, $10,000 in greenbacks at 85 cents, or $8,500 in honest money, will find a purchaser willing to give him $16,000 in such greenbacks. With this $16,000 legal-tenders, the seller will go and pay $16,000 of his debts in money worth 40 or 50 cents on the dollar.

In every city of the United States, and in every village and town, there are persons who are holding this speculative real estate, and who are overwhelmed with debt. Their assets are real estate which has no marketable value, which is purely speculative. These assets are so flimsy that they are not worth the indebtedness on them, and, therefore, bankrupt proceedings would be a waste of money. Every one of these men—every bankrupt speculator and insolvent operator—is clamorous for "more money,"—that is, money worth as little as possible, which they can force upon their creditors, thereby robbing them. These bankrupt speculators practically ask that they may be allowed to pay their debts at 40 or 50 cents on the dollar, and for this purpose they clamor at town meetings, at ward caucuses, party conventions, and write letters to the newspapers; for this, as is the case now in Ohio, they perambulate the State making speeches and proclaiming the want of "more money."

The only purpose and object that can be obtained by the depreciation of the currency is to enable these bankrupts to discharge their debts at a fraction of what they owe, in order that they may be able to hold on to half the property, more or less. To do this they have no compunctions of conscience as to the effect on the millions of honest, industrious people, whose hard-earned savings are in the savings banks. What care these reckless and desperate speculators if their currency watering schemes shall reduce the value of the laboring man's money in the savings institutions one-half or two-thirds? With them it is every man for himself, and d— take the hindmost.

THE BUILDING ORDINANCE BEFORE THE COUNCIL.

There is to be a special meeting of the Common Council to-night to consider the new building ordinance which has been introduced into that body. This is without question the most important business which will come before the Common Council during the remainder of the year. We have recently incurred the expense of a Bureau of Building Inspection, which may, with proper help, be made exceedingly beneficial to the city; but, with the present building ordinance, the Building Inspectors are powerless to do much good. The new ordinance has been prepared with great care. There is no doubt that Building Inspector BAILEY is deeply interested in the improvement of our buildings and the increased safety of the city from fire. The new ordinance has been subjected to the local underwriters, and the advice of architects and builders in equal standing has been used to make it as complete as possible. When Mr. CASE yesterday explained the purpose and provisions of the ordinance to the Convention of insurance men in session in this city, it was received with applause. Much has already been done by the extension of the fire limits, the improvement of the Fire Department, and more rigid inspection, to diminish the rates of insurance, and the passage of the new ordinance, with the omission of the section to which we have heretofore drawn attention (which inferentially changes the limits of frame buildings and sheds), will render Chicago a favorite for insurance risks among all the cities in this country at low rates.

We are informed that there is no doubt the new ordinance will be passed, leaving the fire limits co-extensive with the city limits, and prescribing new regulations for building in the direction of greater safety. The only opposition we hear of comes from some of the outlying wards, and from a class of reckless and unthinking people who would not hesitate to endanger the entire city for the imaginary benefit of their particular sections. We understand that a pressure is being brought to bear by such reckless persons upon Ald. REIDY and SOMMERS of the Sixth Ward, McDONALD of the Eighth, STOUT and MAHR of the Sixteenth, and RYAN and ECKHARDT of the Fifteenth, to oppose the ordinance in the interest of these selfish, thoughtless, and foolish classes. We hope, however, that all will have the interests of the city sufficiently at heart to resist this absurd pressure, and give the ordinance a unanimous vote, that it may go out to the world that Chicago has taken every possible precaution against the recurrence of great conflagrations.

EXTRAVAGANCE OF CITY GOVERNMENTS.

We gave yesterday some of the statistics which have led to the estimate that the entire local indebtedness of this country, including State, county, and city, amounts to $1,331,970,517, or more than half as much as the entire national debt; and of this considerably more than half is owed by the cities alone. The great bulk of the national debt, it must be remembered, was contracted to pay the expenses of a long and costly war, but the local Governments have had no such extraordinary demand upon them, and have accumulated this enormous indebtedness over and above the large tax-levy for the payment of current expenses. The difference must also be contemplated from another point of view. During the last five years the national debt has been reduced over $200,000,000, and the national taxes have decreased $100,000,000. During the same period the county and city debts have increased $430,000,000, and the tax-levy has increased to $295,000,000 in 1875. This increase in debt and taxes has averaged $380,000,000 a year, or $1,900,000,000 in five years, or nearly as much as the entire national debt. While the custom has prevailed among politicians, public speakers, and newspapers to direct attention to the extravagance of the National Government, the fact seems to be that it is the only branch of our composite form of government which furnishes a practical evidence of economy, viz.: a reduction of the debt and at the same time a reduction of taxes.

There are two main causes of the startling exhibit of local indebtedness in this country. The prevailing practice for a term of years of voting public moneys and lending the public credit to private enterprises, and especially to railroads constructed on the Credit Mobilier plan, is the first of these. The second is the ambition of all our American cities to provide local improvements far in advance of their resources,—an ambition which has been heretofore unrestrained by any limitation on the privilege of contracting debts.

The local Governments of this country, and particularly in the West and South, have been plundered outrageously by adventurers and speculators who have undertaken the construction of railroads ostensibly for the development of the country, but really for individual profit at the public expense. States, counties, cities, towns, townships, and school-districts, have voted in the aggregate millions upon millions of dollars to enterprises which individual capital would not undertake. In many cases the money has been voted outright; in others there have been municipal and county subscriptions to stock; in still others the payment of bonds has been guaranteed. The result has been materially the same in all cases. Whatever form the subscription has taken, the money has always been absorbed by the construction companies, and the enterprises have proved unprofitable. In other words, nearly all of these investments have been a dead loss; and, as the money was usually raised by an issue of bonds, the local debts have been increased to the amount of the aggregate subscription to railroad and other individual schemes. Fortunately, many of the States, following the example of Illinois, have adopted a constitutional prohibition of the loaning of the public credit, and it is hoped that all the States will do so as rapidly as changes in their Constitutions are made.

The expenditures for local improvements have been of the most reckless and extravagant nature. They have been encouraged and increased by the absence of any limitation upon municipal indebtedness. Illinois in 1871, following the example of Iowa, fixed a constitutional limitation of 5 per cent upon the taxable valuation of the property, and some other States have since done the same thing. But this limitation really admits of debts amounting to 10 per cent of the valuation, since both city and county may contract debts to the amount of 5 per cent each. In the majority of the States, however, there has been no limitation whatever, and the license has been a constant temptation to office-holders and amply improved by the contractors and unscrupulous politicians. Not only have the local improvements advanced at a rate not justified by the resources of the city, but the absence of all restriction has given full scope for plunder. The only way to check it is by imposing the constitutional limitation already existing in this and a few other States.

Another reason for the rapid increase of taxation, notwithstanding the vast sums of money borrowed, is the high rate of interest which American cities are paying. This ranges all the way from 7 to 10 per cent,—rarely lower than the former figure, and frequently as high (especially in Southern cities) as the latter. The absence of all restriction has likewise been the cause of the exorbitant interest which is paid. The tax-eaters have been willing to borrow at any figure so long as they could raise the money required to carry out the schemes for improvement to which their individual profits were incidental. On the other hand, capitalists have only been induced to loan where the privilege of borrowing is unrestricted by the offer of high rates of interest. The constitutional limitation alone can counteract both these tendencies, and place city debts at as low a rate of interest as public securities ought to command.

The remedy for the extravagance which has led to the enormous load of local indebtedness in this country is in the hands of the people, and there alone. The indifference of tax-payers to local political matters is mainly responsible for it, and a revival of interest alone can overcome it. Such a revival cannot be postponed, however, very long without rendering repudiation imminent, and popular government for cities a failure. Aside from the constitutional protection suggested, the tax-payers alone can combat the extravagance, recklessness, and dishonesty indicated by a local indebtedness of $1,331,970,517 by organizing their votes and influence to place the administration of local affairs in the hands of honest and competent men.

THE MASSACHUSETTS CAMPAIGN.

The sudden announcement that CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS is among the Republican candidates for Governor of Massachusetts before the forthcoming Convention, which meets, we believe, next Wednesday, lends new interest to the campaign of that State, and gives the first glimmer of hope that the Republicans of Massachusetts may recover it from the control of the Democracy and their allies, if their action in the Convention is marked by ordinary prudence and sagacity. They have been very judicious in "shunting" TALBOT, the Prohibition candidate, off the track. If now they follow up this advantage by nominating CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, they can enter the field prepared to dispute it with some show of success, and unincumbered with the predestination of defeat which is pretty sure to overtake them if either RICE or LORING is nominated. Mr. RICE is an excellent man, but he is a Boston man of the cold, aristocratic sort, and it is believed cannot carry the country. Dr. LORING is a candidate who will, it is alleged, add 10,000 more to the Democratic majority of last year. Mr. ADAMS will go before the Convention in the favorable position of a strong third on the first ballot, with a powerful backing in Central and Western Massachusetts, and two of the ablest papers in the State, the Worcester *Spy* and Springfield *Republican*, in his favor. The RICE men know that LORING cannot be elected if he is nominated, and they are doubtful about their own man, so that Mr. ADAMS' prospects are good. Unless the Convention is possessed of the very demon of destruction, and is bound to commit political hari-kari, it will take advantage of this condition of things to nominate him. By so doing, it will place in the field against GASTON a man who has never truckled to politicians, and will thus commend himself to the people; a man whose record is unspotted and whose abilities are unquestioned; a man who will not only command the straight Republican vote, but will call back the Liberal Republicans who were driven from the ranks last fall by the Prohibition nonsense, and may even make some inroads upon the straight Democratic ticket; a man who will do honor to Massachusetts and confer dignity upon the office. This is the way the Massachusetts campaign appears at this distance. The average Illinois Republican will predict success to the Republican ticket with ADAMS at its head. Likewise the average Illinois Democrat, under the same circumstances, will predict defeat to GASTON.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has given a remarkable decision, to the effect that no person, firm, or corporation issuing its own notes to be used in circulation as money is liable to the tax of 10 per cent, that tax being only collectable of banks, persons, or corporations engaged in banking business. Several municipal corporations, including Mobile and St. Louis, have issued "more money," and "cheap money," in the form of municipal currency, "secured by the faith and resources of the city." The Commissioner has decided that such corporations are not taxable upon the currency they issue as are other State institutions, or persons engaged in banking business. The effect of this is to authorize any municipal corporation, railroad corporation, manufacturing company, business firm, or any other person, to issue all the notes the public can be induced to take. It promises, if it does not invite, an immediate and unlimited issue of shinplasters in all parts of the country. The chances are that we will have money so abundant and so cheap that every man will have as much as he can carry. We are nearer an inflation than was supposed.

The only restriction upon this business is the law of the State. Wherever such issues are not prohibited by State law and State Constitutions, every man can be his own banker. He can employ labor, purchase materials, and pay for it in his own money, and thus literally realize the condition of things described by NASBY as existing at Confederate Cross-Roads, where every man, including the municipal authorities, issues his own money. Lest any person or corporation in this State should be inclined to go into this business of supplying the people with money, we quote for general information Chap. 38, Sec. 54, page 360, Revised Statutes of Illinois, which reads as follows:

> Whoever issues or passes any note, bill, order, or check, other than foreign bills of exchange, the notes or bills of the United States, or of some bank incorporated by the laws of this State, or of the United States, or of some one of the United States, or by the laws of either of the British Provinces in North America, with the intent that the same shall be circulated as currency, shall be fined not less than $100 nor more than $1,000 for each offense, and shall not be permitted to collect any demand arising therefrom.

Ambitious "money-manufacturers" in Illinois will have fresh cause to limit the restrictions upon currency.

A PEACEFUL VICTORY.

News comes from Washington that only $28,000,000 of the new 5 per cent bonds remain in the Treasury. All the rest of the $500,000,000 issue has been subscribed for and sold. Ere long, the insignificant remnant remaining will be taken. The placing of these bonds will then have enabled the Secretary of the Treasury to redeem an equal amount of the 6 per cents. The saving in annual interest will amount to 1 per cent on $500,000,000, or $5,000,000. The people are freed from a yearly tax of this amount. This is a notable illustration of the fact that honesty is the best policy. The law which enabled the Secretary of the Treasury to practically fund the 6 per cents in 5s by selling the latter and using the gold thus got to redeem the former was vigorously opposed by many Democratic Congressmen. They argued that the country ought to cheat its creditors by redeeming the 6 per cents in greenbacks, then worth anywhere from 85 to 88 cents on the dollar. But this Republican measure has enabled us to keep perfect faith with our creditors, and yet save more money than we would have done by paying the bonds in legal-tenders. For the average time the new 5 per cents will run before payment will be at least twenty years, and the saving in interest, each year, is 1 per cent on the whole amount. The total saving, therefore, will be 20 per cent, so that we will practically redeem the old 5-20 bonds at a cost of 80 per cent. If we had taken Democratic advice, and paid out greenbacks instead of gold in exchange for the bonds, the cost would have been from 85 to 88 per cent instead of 80; we should have broken a solemn pledge; and our credit would have sunk so low that in all probability we should not have been able to negotiate a single bond in Europe for years to come. Honesty has been the best policy.

We have established the fact that our Government can borrow millions of money at 5 per cent interest, and this foreshadows our borrowing at 4½ and eventually at 4 per cent. Only one thing can prevent this. European capitalists are waiting for the popular voice to declare itself on the currency question. If Ohio is carried by the rag-money men, and if Pennsylvania votes in the same way, it will not be easy for us to negotiate another 5, or even a new 6, per cent bond abroad. But if the votes of these States are trumpet-tongued for honest money, and if they find an echo throughout the country, we can confidently issue 4½, if not 4, per cent bonds and place them on the market at par. When we sell the 4 per cents at par, our credit will be very nearly as good as that of England. Her 3 per cents are quoted at 92 and 93. If our 4 per cents are sold at 100, we shall borrow money almost as cheaply as it is borrowed across the Atlantic. Funding the old 6s in the new 5s is a great step towards this end. It is one of the most striking successes of Republican rule.

THE ABSTRACT JOB.

The tax-payers of Chicago could not have had a more timely illustration of the benefits of an organization like the Citizens' Association than is afforded by the injunction which President McAVEAGH has sued out against the payment of $45,000 for the abstract-books. Had there been no such association in existence, the money would have been promptly paid over and divided, and the tax-payers would have had no remedy. What is everybody's business is nobody's business, and individual tax-payers are rarely found to take upon themselves the cost, trouble, and annoyance of combating official misappropriations in the courts. But the suggestion in THE TRIBUNE, that this abstract purchase should be subjected to a judicial investigation, was immediately adopted by the Citizens' Association, and their suit may result in the saving of $45,000 to the county.

The general objection to the purchase of these books is the belief that they are of no practical value to the county at large or to individual property-owners. The Association intimates the belief their sale is probably the result of a corrupt bargain to obtain a large amount of the public moneys without a fair consideration. The technical objections are that the County Board is restricted in the purchase of abstract-books by State laws, and that the laws were in no wise complied with in the late purchase. There are two laws on the subject, one of which relates to the purchase of copies, indices, or abstracts of records which have been destroyed, and the other to the making of abstracts of records in existence. The former law cannot apply, for the books which have been purchased are not and do not purport to be indices of records which were destroyed before the fire. If they were so in whole or in part, they have not been subjected to the inspection of the Circuit and Superior Judges, nor has the sale been approved by them, as required by the law. The only other law relating to the matter authorizes the County Board to procure to be made an abstract-book from the records in the Recorder's office, where such book has not been kept prior to the taking effect of the law. Of the 298 volumes purchased by the County Board, only eighty-six volumes comply with the provisions of the law authorizing the Board to procure books to be made. It certainly was not the intention of the Legislature to give County Boards full scope to follow their own inclination and judgment in the purchase of abstract-books; had this been the case, no law would have been passed restricting their powers. If, then, the Cook County Board have failed to comply with the laws especially enacted to cover the case, the purchase is unlawful, and the injunction against the payment of the money will probably be made perpetual.

This case should serve to bring the efficiency of the Citizens' Association clearly before the tax-payers, and teach them the importance of sustaining the organization both by their good will and their money. The work of the Association cannot be properly prosecuted without funds; the bringing of suits, the paying of attorneys' fees, the gathering of evidence, the exposure of frauds, and the pursuit of official scoundrels, require both time and money. The officers of the Association give both, and certainly the heavy tax-payers can afford to give a fair proportion of one when application is made to them. There is no doubt that they will make a saving in the long run of $100 for every dollar they contribute; for not only will the payment of money on fraudulent purchases be stopped, but the influence of the Association will be beneficial to official and public morals, and its very existence will diminish official rascality and prevent many a public steal.

THE COTTON CROP OF 1875.

The cotton year begins on the first day of September. We have received from Mr. HESTER, the Secretary of the National Cotton Exchange, a circular giving the detailed account of the cotton crop of the United States for the year 1874-'5. This year begun Sept. 1, 1874. From this report we learn the following facts:

	Bales.
Whole cotton crop	3,827,845
Exported	2,674,448
Taken by domestic spinners	1,200,473
Stock on hand Sept. 1, '75	71,413
Stock on hand Sept. 1, '74	124,011

The weight of the bales ranged from 346 to 502 pounds a bale,—the general average being 468 pounds per bale. The aggregate weight of the crop of the year was 1,790,522,656 pounds.

The total crop of Sea Island cotton was 16,687 bales of 346 pounds each, aggregating 5,773,702.

The crop was produced in the following States in the quantities named:

	No. bales.	Average weights.	Pounds.
Louisiana	993,482	432	449,053,864
Texas	368,245	502	184,858,990
Alabama	320,822	498	159,769,356
Florida	37,467		
Georgia	576,684	471	488,433,599
South Carolina	439,550		
Virginia	419,664		
North Carolina	101,161	450	234,371,250
Tennessee, etc.	570,770	470	268,261,900
Sea Island	16,687	346	5,773,702
Total	2,827,845	468	1,790,522,656

The largest crop was in Louisiana, which was equal to one-fourth of the whole; Georgia, Tennessee, South Carolina, Virginia, Texas, and Alabama following in their order named. The Sea Island cotton was produced in Florida, Georgia, and a small quantity in Texas.

The consumption of this cotton is given as follows:

Total crop, United States, 1874-'75		3,827,845
Stocks at ports commencement year		124,011
Total supply		3,951,856
Exported during year:		
To foreign ports	2,674,448	
Sent to Canada	3,383	
Burnt	2,139	
Stock Sept 1, 1875	71,413	—2,751,383
Takings of spinners in United States		1,200,473
Taken by spinners in Southern States		129,613
Total takings by Northern spinners		1,070,860

The San Francisco *Chronicle* notices the fact that for the first time since 1824 the Congress of the United States of Mexico commenced its session on the 16th inst. with two Houses,—a Senate and a House of Representatives. A majority of the State Legislatures have approved the Constitutional Amendments to this effect, and the various elections passed off quietly. The Congress as now constituted is closely modeled after that of the United States—the main difference being that it will hold two ordinary sessions each year, the first from the 16th of September to the 15th of December, and the second from the 1st of April to the last day of May. If the Mexicans have as decided a mania for law-making as the Americans, they will be overrun with statutes in a very short time.

The Vienna correspondent of the London *Times*, in alluding to the relative strength of the Mahommedans and Christians in Bosnia and Herzegovina, contributes the first reliable data which have yet been furnished on this point. He shows that by the church registers of the different Christian communities and the conscription rolls of the Mahommedan population, there are 135,000 Catholics in Bosnia and 48,000 in Herzegovina, or 183,000 in all; there are 460,000 belonging to the Eastern Church in Bosnia and 75,000 in Herzegovina,—that is, 535,000 in all; while there are 330,000 Mahommedans in Bosnia and 60,000 in Herzegovina, or 390,000 in all. The Mahommedan population, therefore, is little less than four to eleven to the Christian population.

Personal journalism of late has been considerably exemplified in the conduct of certain American newspapers, but there is a paper printed at Port au Prince, Hayti, which has carried the art to the highest stage of perfection. The editor is also a storekeeper, and this is the manner in which he makes his newspaper conduce to the interests of his store:

> Ex-Deputy, C. A. S., of Corall, is requested to pay me the few hundred dollars he owes me since 1868. Mr. I. G., of Petit Goave, is requested to settle for the $700 he has to my credit. Mr. M., of the Cape, will please tell me if I ought to lose the $3,000 I paid him for his house of Mourne a-Tuff, besides the lawyers' fees. Their names shall all appear in full within fifteen days unless they settle their accounts, and there shall also be given the initials of other tardy payers, and amounts due for subscriptions to *Le Peuple*, and the names of men owing me $15,000 for goods.

Such a paper as that ought to make things lively in Hayti, whether it ever has news or not.

The New York *Times*, speaking of the forthcoming English opera season, says: "Besides the well-known operas sung in past seasons, several novelties are promised. Thus the series of performances at BOOTH's will be entered upon with the production of BENEDICT's 'Lily of Killarney,' which has never as yet been given in the United States." This announcement has also been made by all the other New York papers. It contains, however, a very grave error. The "Lily of Killarney" *has* been given before in this country. It has been given in Chicago, although not in New York, and so have other operas. The New York papers have before this made the mistake of inferring that works have not been done in this country because they have not been done in that city. There is quite a stretch of ground outside of New York,—a fact which the people and papers there do not seem to appreciate.

Baron BRAMWELL, one of the most distinguished of English Judges, has said that in a railroad case no jury can be relied upon to return a correct verdict. In fact, according to this high authority, the jury "almost always goes wrong" in such a case. This is one of many utterances against the absurd system of submitting every question of fact mooted in a common-law court to twelve men who are required by law to be stupid instead of to one who is presumed to be wise. The whole movement in favor of arbitration courts and the establishment of such courts by Boards of Trade and other semi-public organizations all over the country are simply a formal protest against the expense, the delay, and the gross injustice of the jury-system.

The progress of Mr. MOODY's revival work in this country is evidently doomed to protest and interruption. He has commenced his campaign at Northfield, Mass., and even in that quiet little country village he has waked up an opponent, the Rev. Mr. SUNDERLAND, a Unitarian clergyman, who decidedly objects to the orthodoxy of which Mr. MOODY professes to be an exponent. This indicates that the road will not be all roses. Fortunately, Mr. MOODY is of that sort which delights in opposition. The more he is opposed, the harder he will work. He thrives upon opposition, and, were he to make his own choice of a field in which to work, he would pick out one where the opposition would be the fiercest.

In the local report yesterday describing the failure of the parties who sold the abstracts to the county to get their pay, on account of the injunction, occurs the expression: "He (Mr. PELTZER) at quite an early hour was limping around the Court-House building in search of his money," etc. The word "limping" would certainly have been stricken out by the editor if he had seen the report before it appeared in print. While it is calculated to wound Mr. PELTZER's feelings, we can assure him that it was thoughtlessly written by the reporter, and we regret its appearance in the paper.

We have another straw to show the way in which the German vote is to be cast in 1876. Col. FRED HECKER, who cannot be accused of any recent fondness for the Republican party, has been writing some strong letters against the rag-money Democrats of Ohio. It is more evident every day that the hard-money platform of 1876 is the one upon which every German vote will stand.

We insert this morning the second article of "Investigator" on the Financial Problem. It contains the results of considerable reflection on the nature of money and its value as compared with other property. But the writer has not progressed far enough yet in the development of his scheme of finance to enable us to see where he is coming out.

THE TRIBUNE will pay liberally for five copies of the paper of the issue of Feb. 19, 1875. Apply at the business office.

OBITUARY.

SIGNOR RONCONI.

The *Journal de St. Petersburg* announces the death of Signor RONCONI, the once eminent buffo basso, who is pleasantly familiar as an artist in Chicago. He was one of the foremost of lyric artists of the last generation, being at one time a great singer and always a great actor, his genius being equal both in tragedy and comedy, while his versatility has never been equaled on the operatic stage. So decided was his ability that DONIZETTI wrote two operas for him, "The Elixir of Love," in which he created the comic role of *Dr. Dulcamara*, and "Marie di Rohan," in which he created the tragic role of *Enrico*. He made his first tour of America in 1858, making his debut in April with immense success. In 1869 he made his second visit, and appeared in Chicago twice that year; first, in February, in the combination Italian and German troupe with GAZZANIGA, MINNIE HAUCK, KAPP YOUNG, HABELMANN, HERMANNS, BELLINI, and ANTONUCCI, at which time he played *Crispino* and *Lord Allcash* in "Fra Diavolo"; and second in September, when he added to these two roles *Figaro* in "The Barber of Seville." His third visit was with the Lucca troupe in 1873, at which time he added to the above roles those of *Antonio* in "Linda," *Masetto* in "Don Giovanni," and *Dr. Bartolo* in "Nozze di Figaro." At that time, however, with the exception of his dramatic talent, he was but the shadow of his former self.

GOUVERNEUR KEMBLE.

The New York *Herald* of the 18th inst. announces the death of GOUVERNEUR KEMBLE at his home at Cold Spring, on the Hudson, and says:

> His death revives the memory of that coterie of distinctively American authors and their sympathizers of which WASHINGTON IRVING was the central figure and JAMES RODMAN DRAKE and JAMES K. PAULDING were loved and admired members. Mr. KEMBLE was a member of that coterie. Besides interesting himself in literature, he also took an active part in public affairs. When young in years he was appointed Consul to Cadiz, in Spain. While in Spain he became interested in the process of gun-casting as practiced there, and, having learned its details, introduced it into this country. He first experimented at Cold Spring, and the ordnance he produced being pronounced good, he started the foundry which is now celebrated throughout the world as the West Point foundry. With that institution Mr. KEMBLE was associated the remainder of his life. From 1837 to 1841 Mr. KEMBLE was a member of Congress, and in 1846 he was a member of the State Constitutional Convention. He was one of the founders of the Century Club of this city. Mr. KEMBLE was a brother-in-law of JAMES K. PAULDING. After a life of 90 years, kept bright by literary studies and useful deeds, he departs, and, though but few of his old friends now live, he leaves many mourners among the younger, who know of him mainly from the memories of his early years.

PRINCE ADALBERT.

A cable dispatch a day or two since announced the death of Prince ADALBERT-WILLIAM-GEORGE-LOUIS, uncle of the present King of Bavaria. He was born at Munich, July 19, 1828, and held the rank of Lieutenant-General in the Bavarian army, and was Colonel of the Second Regiment of Cuirassiers. He was married, Aug. 25, 1856, to the Princess AMELIA-PHILIPINA-PILAR, Infanta of Spain, by whom he had four children. Beyond these facts, namely, that he was born, married, and died, and was a Prince, there is nothing in his life worthy of special commemoration.

EMILY GOULD.

The Roman correspondent of the London *Echo*, writing on Sept. 3, records the death of Mrs. EMILY GOULD at Perugia, and says of her:

> She was well known as the foundress of the Italo-American school at Rome, which was flourishing under her energetic direction. She was the first to introduce the kindergarten system publicly into this city, a system already practiced on a small scale in one or two foreign residents' families. Several bright, intelligent, and *civilized* children bear witness to her excellent training, although she was permitted but a few years to carry on her work. The Rev. SOMERSET BURTCHAELL was summoned from Spoleto to read part of the burial office over her remains which are to be sent to her native country, America.

PERSONAL.

Mr. W. C. Lyman, of New York, is at the Gardner.

The Hon. J. Marshall, New York, is registered at the Gardner.

Steinberger is a small man, but he has [illegible] Mormons among his subjects.

Mr. A. F. Richardson, of the Davenport, Ia., *Democrat*, is at the Gardner.

Bonner pays a good story-writer on the *Ledger* $10,000 a year—or would if he had one.

Ed Larne and R. Loeliger, from Havre, the port of Paris, are at the Grand Pacific.

Dr. Ernest Friquet, a capitalist of Paris, France, is a guest at the Grand Pacific.

A. S. Bennett and S. Stephenson, of Uncle Sam's trampers, are at the Grand Pacific.

A ridiculous English tombstone marks the little resting-place of Methuselah Coxy, aged [illegible] months.

A philosophical exchange says: "Noah paddled his own canoe, and had no [illegible] ambition."

President Grant and family, it is announced, are on their way to Colorado in a special car from Long Branch.

Mrs. Lizzie Ehling is a lady aeronaut who recently made an ascent at Harrisburg, Pa., without breaking her neck.

Dante's house in Florence has been purchased by the local authorities, and will be restored in the style of the fourteenth century.

Joaquin Miller is in New York, clothed and in his right mind. His hair is short, his beard long, and his manner that of a stock-jobber.

Wearily goes the work, but Miss Anthony, nothing daunted, takes the stump in Iowa this month, pleading for woman suffrage against woman's wishes.

Mr. George Armstrong, of the *Inter-Ocean*, yesterday received a letter from his wife in England, whom, with her five children, he deserted seven years ago.

C. H. Taylor, Esq., of the Board of Trade, has returned home from a lengthened visit to Europe. While there he scaled the summit of Mont Blanc in the shortest time on record.

has long been known here as a first-class pedestrian, frequently walking 16 miles from his country residence to his office in the city before putting in a good day's work on 'Change.

Will there be a celebration of Ethan Allen's attempt to capture the City of Montreal, on Saturday? Allen had 110 men, you know, and got pretty badly captured himself.

Bishop McLaren, says the New York *Tribune*, is more advanced in High Church doctrines than either Dr. De Koven or Dr. Seymour. Of course he is. He is advanced to the Episcopate.

The Hon. Robert Schenck will take his partner's hand on the 8th, after which he will bend his faculties to the production of a "Hand-Book of Matrimony," unless, indeed, "No Cards" be announced.

Mrs. Robert Taylor, of Greenville, Va., cured herself of insanity by driving a nail into her head. With this simple remedy at hand, there is no reason why hoop-skirts should ever again become fashionable.

One by one our cherished domestic possessions fall victims to the hand of disease. First marble-top tables were declared unhealthy, and now a St. Louis man finds germs of consumption in the friendly mosquito-bar.

When a fellow wakes up with a funny feeling down his back, and wants to put on a hat as big as a coal-scuttle, it is evident that he has been eating oat-meal. Dio Lewis says that nutritious substance expands the brain.

What, is such a thing possible, nowadays? The Princess Zeneb Hamoum, daughter of the Khedive, died of grief at the absence of her husband, who had gone to Paris. But then, the poor child was only 17—young and foolish.

"Why did she leave him?—because he was poor (probably 'poor')"—is a dismal conundrum by solo and chorus at the Minstrels this week. Just as if that was not the best reason in the world for leaving the impecunious wretch.

Judge David Davis, of the United States Supreme Bench, is visiting friends in Danville, Ill. At the time of his appointment to the Supreme Bench, by Mr. Lincoln, he was Judge of the Vermillion County Circuit Court, and has many old friends in that vicinity.

The Intelligent Compositor and the Able Editor are at present enlivening the Terre Haute *Gazette*. The editor blames the compositor for spelling Phineas with an "F," and for "rendering us ridiculous by making Johna, of whale-swallowed notoriety, appear as 'Jona.'"—*World*.

Mr. Childs never wrote anything more sad and touching than the following tender effusion:

While smoking on a powder-keg,
He dropped a cinder down;
Then rose like a meteor,
To wear the golden crown.

Sons to meet the fellow who struck the glycerine-can with a sledge-hammer.

President Hulbert, of Middlebury College, thinks rifle-shooting would have a better influence on young men than rowing. Bless the man, he's wide of the mark; but his reasons should be weighed. He thinks the former "exercise" would be cheaper. Walking barefoot would be better yet.

An Ansonia, Conn., man is the model economist. He bought a new suit of clothes to go to his wife's funeral in on Thursday, and on Saturday took the precaution of marrying again before the garments grew rusty. All he found it necessary to do was to remove his hat-band and change his gloves and necktie.

The Italians are disgusted with the inscription on the statue of Arminius which says he overcame Latin strength and obstinacy, and want a statue of Drusus erected in Rome, thus inscribed:

To Drusus Tiberius Nero, surnamed Germanicus, who triumphed over Teutonic barbarism, after having defeated and put to flight Arminius, and having avenged like a good soldier the legions of P. Quintilius Varus, massacred through treachery.

Mr. George W. Gage, whose serious illness was mentioned in yesterday's TRIBUNE, has not since shown any improvement. During yesterday his delirium continued without intermission, and he did not recognize any of his friends or family. At a late hour last evening he was sinking rapidly, and was not expected to live until morning.

There is a cruel and oppressive distinction between the sexes in the United States, which does not prevail in England. To obtain a title here they must marry a foreigner. They cannot even become Honorables, like their fathers, brothers, and husbands. In England they may be born to anything. Oh, why were our ancestors bent upon having a republic!

Another Brooklyn man is in trouble. Charles Benjamin Baldwin is alleged to have starved, beaten, nailed to the floor, and tortured a little boy of 7, son of his mistress. A testimonial from all the men who live with mistresses in Brooklyn, expressing a belief in his innocence, is among the probabilities of the future. Expect to see some familiar names.

The sea-serpent narrowly escaped being harpooned a day or two ago. Capt. Church, of Yarmouth, saw him chasing porpoises and swallowing them down like minnows. He sent a harpoon into the beast (reptile or mammal), and had the satisfaction of seeing him run off with two coils of line and two kegs (empty, doubtless), leaving a white wake behind him for miles. He was afterwards seen picking his teeth with the harpoon, off Cape Hatteras.

Mr. Dion De Marbelle, author, Gault House, Chicago, who wrote to this office inquiring the real name of Jennie June, is respectfully informed that the lady is Mrs. David G. Croly, wife of the esteemed managing editor of the New York *Graphic*. Authors should be acquainted. Should Mrs. Croly desire to know who Mr. De Marbelle is, she will find us equally ready to give her the information desired.

A highly respectable paper, one of the best in the country, in fact, made the announcement that Bishop McLaren was Artemus Ward's successor on the Cleveland *Plain-Dealer*. Bishop McLaren left that paper in 1853, and Artemus Ward first became connected with it in 1859. It is pleasing to know, therefore, that Illinois will have a Bishop whose orthography has never been exposed to temptation, and is as sound as his orthodoxy.

The obituary of the *Times* of yesterday contained the deaths of six persons,—viz., four ladies and two gentlemen,—whose united ages amounted to 526 years, giving an average of 87 years and exactly 8 months to each; the eldest was a gentleman who had reached the great age of 95 years. The following were the respective ages, viz.: 83, 84, 86, 88, 90, and 95 years. Of the septuagenarians, there were seven, averaging 74 years and more than three months.—*London Times*.

The Belleville (Ill.) *Advocate* kindly welcomes back to its city one of its oldest inhabitants, and one of the most honored citizens of Illinois,—the Hon. Alexander Pope Field. Forty-three years ago he was Secretary of State under Gov. John Reynolds, on whose staff he served through the Black-Hawk War. He was subsequently appointed Secretary of the Territory of Wisconsin, a position which he resigned to practice law in St. Louis. He was speedily recognized as the foremost criminal lawyer in the city. He was one of the earliest members of the Republican party, and was noted for his readiness to defend fugitive slaves. He narrowly escaped massacre in New Orleans in 1866 by the merest accident. He is now and has been Attorney-General of Louisiana since the reconstruction of that State. Though now 74 years of age, his general health and appearance are striking. The *Advocate* says:

He is tall as Abraham Lincoln or Henry Clay, with an eye like theirs,—the eye of an eagle; grey, clear, and piercing,—with a nose and chin which Carlyle would call Cromwellian. He is as straight as an Indian, and his step still steady and firm. His intellect is as clear and his speech as fluent as ever, with a most tenacious memory, like that of his uncle, Judge Nat Pope. He has been spending a few weeks of this summer in St. Louis, Chicago, and Wisconsin, revisiting some of the scenes of his former forensic triumphs. In the former city he has children and grandchildren; a son and two daughters, all married; also a married daughter in Arkansas. His oldest son, Alexander, died after the War.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Grand Pacific—C. R. Roberts, Rhode Island; Dr. S. T. Wilbur, Jacksonville; Ernest Friquet, Paris; Joshua Douglass, Pennsylvania; A. J. Gonida, New Orleans; B. Haber and wife, Texas; Thomas Stewart, England; H. H. Stafford, Lake Superior; W. Young, Salt Lake; F. Schaeffer, London; Ed Larne and R. Loeliger, Havre, France; A. S. Bennett, United States Army; H. B. Smith, Indianapolis.... *Sherman House*—The Hon. C. B. Cummings, Pekin; the Hon. W. J. Brown, Rock Island; Col. J. H. Drake, Iowa; J. E. K. Herrick, Boston, Mass.; Col. D. H. Barber and the Hon. W. P. Fisher, Grant, Ill.; the Hon. W. C. Kingsbury, Plymouth, Mass.; Fred A. Harst, Philadelphia, Pa.; Col. J. A. DeGraff, St. Paul, Minn.; J. B. Rowley, Jacksonville, Wis.; W. L. Taylor, New York; W. A. Spellman, Providence, R. I.; A. Hopfen, New York; the Hon. William Kirkwood, Scotland; P. B. Hutchinson, Lafayette, Ind.; Col. T. E. Thompson, Galveston, Texas; Col. D. F. Wade, New York.... *Tremont House*—L. C. Patterson and A. F. Tucker, San Francisco; George W. McCagg, Iowa; L. A. Arthur, New York; George R. Smith, United States Army; W. W. Walker, Cedar Rapids; Joseph Kenyon, Colorado; W. J. Callingham, San Francisco; H. Beardsley, Nebraska; W. K. Chase, Troy, N. Y.; James Hoyt, Salt Lake City; W. McArthur, Dubuque, Iowa.... *Gardner House*—The Hon. J. H. Campbell, of Iowa; H. R. Gardner, of Michigan; George P. Halloway, St. Louis; A. P. Bush, Mobile; Col. E. B. Davidson, Louisville, Ky.; E. Carter, Worcester, Mass.; L. G. Little and family, Philadelphia.

POLITICAL NOTES.

Oh, gold, I still prefer thee unto paper,
Which makes bank credit like a vapor.
—*Byron, "Don Juan," 12th canto, 4th verse.*

The Sangamon County nominations on the Republican side are warmly commended by the Springfield *Journal*. Both the candidates are old citizens, intimately known to the people of the county.

The New York *Evening Post* has gone over to the Democracy for this occasion only; and will do its level best to elect Bigelow this fall. Bigelow was formerly connected with the *Post*, and it is a grateful concern.

The Philadelphia *Times* gives a highly complimentary "obituary" of Mr. Norman B. Judd, because, it says, "he is now officially defunct." That remains to be seen. One is not officially defunct as long as he has political possibilities, the possession of which cannot be denied Mr. Judd.

The political editor of the New York *Independent*, Dr. Spear, will soon issue in pamphlet form a number of short essays on the Federal Constitution as related to the currency which have appeared in the columns of his paper. Dr. Spear has an enviable reputation as a political writer.

Senator Morton is reported in his home organ, the Indianapolis *Journal*, as being much encouraged by the outlook in Ohio. He feels confident that the Republicans will carry the State. Returning from Pittsburg, where he spoke yesterday, he will speak at Toledo Friday, and at other points in Ohio during next week.

The New York Democrats made a serious blunder when they refused to insert a resolution in their platform pledging the party to protect the public-school system. This is particularly an issue in New York, where some of the churches, under the Tweed regime, received sectarian appropriations, and obtained money from the State Treasury for the support of parochial schools.

The New York Democratic State Convention had an important result, according to the correspondent of the New York *Tribune*—it demonstrated the one-man power controlling the party in the State, the man being Tilden. The correspondent believes that Tilden is neither a favorite with the politicians nor a favorite with the people. It is not the man, but what he does, that is so popular.

Vice-President Wilson has been invited to preside over the Massachusetts Republican Convention, and has consented. Such influence as he may be able to exert over that body will be thrown in the direction of reconciliation and harmony within party lines. The Vice-President has been accused of liberalizing, and there is no doubt but that he is liberal enough to accept Charles Francis Adams as a Gubernatorial candidate, and promote his election by all the means that may properly be used.

Old Bill Allen's speeches are no longer reported phonographically by any newspaper in Ohio. The Cincinnati *Commercial* continued its reports until very recently, but now it has abandoned the field. The *Commercial* adds, however: "If Uncle William Allen will be good enough to fix a time when he can talk two hours about the finances, we will have our phonographers on hand to snatch from his lips the words of wisdom as they come pat and spat from his glowing brain, but we do not care for any more of that discourse about the Creation, the Revolutionary War, and the Ohio Penitentiary."

It has been commonly reported in the newspapers of Iowa that Senator Harlan has been invited by the Republican State Central Committee to canvass the State. The editor of the Muscatine *Journal*, who was one of Mr. Harlan's supporters two years ago, and who has special means of information, says: "We do not know that this statement is true, though we have seen it in several exchanges. But we *do* know that when the Republican State Central Committee decided upon whom they would invite to take part in the campaign, Mr. Harlan was not one of the speakers selected."

The entire Republican press of Massachusetts prematurely approved President Grant's action in removing Postmaster Burt, of Boston, and published their unbounded confidence in his successor, the Hon. E. S. Tobey. There have been some ugly charges against Mr. Burt. Mr. Tobey, on the other hand, is a well known Boston merchant, having been President of the Board of Trade, and his integrity has never been questioned. It appears from the late dispatches that Mr. Burt may possibly be restored, for the present at least; if so, he cannot be assured of the respect of his own party organs in his own State.

The campaign in Iowa is picking up and becoming every day more interesting. In recent lists of Republican speakers the following names are given: Gov. C. C. Carpenter, Senator Wright, ex-Senator Harlan, Congressmen Wilson, McCrary, and Pratt; and Julius C. Burrows, of Michigan. The Council Bluffs *Nonpareil* is firm in the belief that the Republican majority will surpass anything of the kind known for several years. The Iowa election takes place, it must be remembered, on the same day with the one in Ohio; and the importance of the lesser event is sufficient to attract more attention to it than has hitherto been bestowed.

Temperance politics do not flourish in Wisconsin. The Appleton *Post* has private information from the Rev. H. C. Tilton that he will decline to accept the Gubernatorial nomination which has been tendered him. His reasons for so doing will soon be published. The *Post* says: "All good citizens throughout the State will indorse Mr. Tilton's action in this matter. While he continues to be a stanch and an efficient advocate of the temperance cause, he does not believe in the fanatical policy of delivering the State over to the worst enemies of that cause, which would be the result of dividing the Republican vote by his remaining in the field."

Senator Bayard asserted, in his recent speech at Baltimore, that religious toleration in this country had its origin "in the Catholic Colony of Maryland." The Harrisburg (Pa.) *Telegraph* explodes this statement, quoting from Dr. Neill's book to show that in 1649 the Government of Maryland was as follows: "The Governor, Protestant, 1; Councillors, Protestant, 6; Burgesses, Protestant, 9; total, 16; Councillors, Roman Catholic, 3; Burgesses, Roman Catholic, 5; total, 8. About two-thirds of the Assembly of 1649 Protestants. Maryland Assembly of 1650—Protestants, 8; Roman Catholic, 4." And Neill establishes the fact that the religious toleration for which the Catholics always have claimed—and always will claim—such great credit, was due to the preponderance of Protestants in her Government, and to that alone.

OBITUARY.

DENVER, Col., Sept. 23.—Judge Nathan Harrison died of apoplexy at his residence in this city last night. He formerly resided in West Virginia, and was at one time prominently identified with the politics of that State. He was also well known in Washington and New York.

FOREIGN.

A Body of Turkish Troops Marching on the Servian Frontier.

The Servians Preparing to Resist an Invasion of Their Territory.

Much Suffering Exists Among the Fugitive Inhabitants of Bosnia.

A Review of the Political Situation in Spain.

Great Preparations for Albert Edward's Visit to India.

Interesting Incidents of the Russian Campaign in Central Asia.

THE EASTERN TROUBLES.

SERVIA.

BELGRADE, Sept. 23.—The address of the Skuptschina in reply to the speech from the throne is published to-day. All the means necessary to protect the liberty of the people, and the security of the country are placed at the disposal of Prince Milan. Referring to the insurrection in Bosnia and Herzegovina, the address says: "Perpetual suffering has compelled our brethren to take up arms. Our hearts bleed for them. We shall give your Highness every means to enable you to assist in restoring peace to Bosnia and Herzegovina, and confide in your wisdom for the accomplishment of this noble mission."

The Servian Minister of War has ordered five batteries of artillery and four battalions of infantry to proceed to the Bosnian frontier. Turkish troops are stationed on the other side of the lines.

BOSNIA.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—The *Times*, in its evening edition, publishes a special telegram in which it is said that Dervish Basha, with nine battalions of troops, has entered the Village of Piva, near Travnick, unresisted. There are 1,000 refugees at Grahoo, without sustenance, and the flocks, perishing with drought, are arriving there.

THE INVASION OF SERVIA THREATENED.

BELGRADE, Sept. 23.—It is reported that 5,000 Turkish troops have started for Nisch, on the frontier of Servia. The Servians are throwing up extensive earthworks.

STILL FOR WAR.

LONDON, Sept. 24—6:30 a. m.—A Vienna dispatch reports that two members of the Servian Ministry voted against the address to Prince Milano, and were in favor of war.

THE SERVIAN AND MONTENEGRIN ARMIES.

Some particulars as to the present military organization of Servia and Montenegro are given in the *Austrian Military Journal*. In Servia there is a standing army (*stoyeca voyska*) and a national army (*narodna voyska*). The second forms the nucleus of the Servian military organization; the standing army is only employed on ordinary garrison duty and in training the national army for war. All able-bodied men have to serve in the army between the ages of 20 and 50; the period of service in the standing army is three years, and in the national army twenty-seven. The standing army is composed of all the arms of the service, while the national army consists of infantry, cavalry, artillery, pioneers, and transport corps, and is divided into eighteen territorial brigades. Each commune forms one or more companies, and each district one or more battalions. Divisions are only formed in case of mobilization; two or more brigades constitute a division. The officers of the national army are trained at a central military college, and the non-commissioned officers and men in district-schools and shooting-grounds. They are also practically trained in battalions in the spring and in brigades in the autumn, the total period of training being 25 days in each year. The schools and the maneuvres are under the direction of officers of the standing army. The strength of the standing army on a war footing is 8,000 men, and of the national army (first and second levies) 148,438 men, making the total force 150,348 men. The infantry of the standing army and of the first levy of the national army is armed with Peabody breechloaders, and the second levy with Green rifles, which load both at the breech and at the muzzle. The number of rifles in store is 80,000 Peabody rifles, 30,000 Green rifles, and 120,000 of other systems. In Montenegro there is no standing army, but the armed men in the country may be regarded as always ready for the field. The troops which are permanently employed on military duty are only the gendarmes (peryancici), of which there are from 6,000 to 8,000 men, and the Prince's guard (450 men). Every Montenegrin between the ages of 17 and 50 is a soldier, and is bound to appear at the first summons of the voyvod (District Commandant). The number of the men inscribed on the lists of military service is 25,000. The troops consist of infantry and mountain artillery. The former are divided into detachments of 600 men each, forming a battalion, and the detachments of each district (nahia) form a division. The whole country is divided into eight nahias.

SPAIN.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—The *Times* to-day has a letter from Madrid giving the following interesting news from Spain: The new Ministry belong to what is called the union of the Liberal party, formed by O'Donnell from the best elements of the then Conservative party and Liberal party. They come into the Cabinet with clean hands and a reputation for talent and integrity. The correspondent ascribes the change in the Ministry not only to dissensions on the question of suffrage, but to the distribution of some highly lucrative posts in Cuba and the Philippine Islands, which were sought by all parties, not only with avidity but acrimony, and it is said personal coarseness. The Moderado party, furious at their defeat, have been very bitter in the expression of their opinion since being ousted. Their behavior will have the effect to disgust both King and country with their prejudice and want of liberality. The tide of feeling is setting in the right direction, and all things point to a union of the Liberal party as one most likely to form wisely a just Administration. Senor Castelar of late has moderated many of his advanced ideas, and in all probability his adherents, and not himself, will offer themselves for seats in the Spanish Cortes and become powerful supporters of a liberal monarchy. The majority of officers of the army support the present regime, and desire to put an end to the war. As to the state of feeling in the provinces, it is simply one of utter weariness and indifference. There is very little national, though plenty of provincial, feeling left in the country.

SOUTH AMERICA.

THE LITTLE REPUBLICS BURY THE HATCHET.

NEW YORK, Sept. 23.—A private telegram, received in this city to-day, announces that a treaty of peace between the Colombian (S. A.) Government and the rebellious Coast States has been signed by the President of Colombia, and also by the Presidents of the States that were lately in insurrection.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE PRINCE OF WALES' TOUR.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—Thousands of persons visited Her Majesty's ship Serapis at the Portsmouth dock-yard yesterday. The baggage of the Prince of Wales, together with that of his suite, their plate, presents, etc., were embarked to-day. The vessel will go to Spithead to-morrow and will make a six hours' trial trip. On Saturday she will sail for Brindisi, Italy, where it has been decided that the Prince of Wales will embark instead of from Venice.

AN EXPLANATION DEMANDED.

The *Times*, in leading articles this morning, commenting on the detailed report of the Special Committee of the House on Foreign Loans, says: "If these allegations cannot be refuted, Don Gutierrez, the Minister of Honduras, must be held guilty of having conspired with Mr. Lefevre and others to defraud the British public. There cannot be any question that the Government is bound to refuse him any further recognition. His historical account furnishes no satisfactory answer to the three charges, and the time has arrived when he must be more explicit."

DIED.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—Robertson Gladstone, brother of the Rt. Hon. W. E. Gladstone, is dead.

CUBA.

DEATH FROM VOMITO.

HAVANA, Sept. 23.—Senor Cayetano Bonafax, the Secretary of the Treasury, died on the morning of the 18th inst. of the vomito.

SHARKEY.

Sharkey, the American murderer, attempted to escape from the Kingston steamer as she touched at port on the north coast of Cuba, and has been brought back to this city.

FRANCE.

THE PROPOSED CHANGE IN THE VOTING SYSTEM.

PARIS, Sept. 23.—*Le Temps* confirms the reports that the Government has determined to make the adoption of the system of voting by arrondissements, instead of departments, a Cabinet question. *Le Temps* adds that President MacMahon declared at a Cabinet meeting that he could be no longer in favor of the immediate dissolution of the Assembly if that body adopted the system of voting by departments.

GERMANY.

COMING OVER.

BERLIN, Sept. 24.—Gerhardt Rolf, the African traveler, will sail from Bremen in a few days for the United States.

ASIA.

DEFEAT OF KHOKAND TROOPS BY THE RUSSIANS.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 7.—Gen. Kaufmann, in a telegram of yesterday's date, addressed to the Emperor, gives the following intelligence:

The column of Russian troops, upon its second advance from Khodshent, encountered a body of the enemy's cavalry, numbering 7,000 men. Eight hundred Cossacks, four batteries of horse artillery, and a rocket battery were engaged with the enemy for one whole day without suffering any loss. The principal battle was fought on the 4th inst., against 30,000 Khokand troops, and resulted in a complete victory of the Russians, although the enemy had taken up a strongly intrenched position in the fortress of Machram. The place was taken by storm by Gen. Golovatcheff. The enemy was pursued a distance of 15 versts, and many of his men were either drowned in the Amoo-Daria or killed. The Russians captured thirty-nine guns and a great quantity of war material. The enemy's loss is very considerable; that of the Russians amounts to one officer and six men killed, and one officer and seven men wounded. The impression created by this defeat upon the population is very great.

The General, in conclusion, announces that he will continue his advance upon Khokand as soon as the supplies of war material arrive from Khodshent.

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE RUSSIAN VICTORY.

London Times, Sept. 9.

Hitherto part of the Khanate of Khokand has been allowed to retain a nominal independence, but the inevitable resistance of the natives has at last come, and now will follow the inevitable annexation. Nor can we expect the progress of Russia to stop there. The lingering independence of Bokhara will not long survive that of Khokand, and in all probability it will perish from the same cause. But when we look further East, a less simple problem presents itself. A charge by the Russian Government that the Ameer of Kashgar has helped to stir up the rising in Khokand flashed from end to end of Europe at the very time when an Envoy from Kashgar has reached St. Petersburg, and the Ameer himself is engaged in what may be a life or death struggle with the Chinese. If the Emperor's advisers believe that the Ameer has instigated the people of Khokand to revolt in the hope that they and he together might be able to bar the advance of armies which, if unchecked, will some day break his own power, they can easily find their advantage in proceeding to punish his interference. The possession of Kashgar would bring the territories of Russia to the very borders of the Chinese Empire, and open up a rich trade with the East. When even the semblance of independence shall have been stamped out in Khokand and Bokhara, Gen. Kaufmann need but seize Kashgar in order to make himself master of all the territory to the north of the Oxus. A scientific exploring party recently went by way of Hissar to some of the places at which the stream defines the northern boundary of Afghanistan, and it brought back military maps as well as an "entomological collection." A military force will then find it convenient to follow, and thus round off the Russian possessions by the line of the Oxus. So far Russia will be within her strict diplomatic rights, for, after a good deal of fencing with our Government, she agreed to accept the Oxus as the northern boundary of Afghanistan for a certain distance. But, on seizing the whole of Khokand, and all the great strip of territory down to the river, she will soon find herself tempted to push her conquests further east. Beyond Khokand lies Kashgar, and south of Kashgar are the advanced posts of British power. If that State were once garrisoned by the troops of the Czar, he would be the lord of the whole of Asia as far east as China, and as far south as India, Afghanistan, and Persia. His possessions would be beautifully rounded off. Military men could easily show that the present ragged line of conquest has many weak points, and that, for the sake of self-defense, they must plant forts along the whole line of the Oxus, the Rhine of Central Asia. When they had occupied it from the Aral Sea to the Pamir Steppe, they could afford to wait for the accidents which are always abundant in the far East.

RUSSIA.

HONORS CONFERRED UPON AN IMPERIAL BABY.

BERLIN, Sept. 7.—The newborn Russian Prince Alexander Vladimirovitch, grandson of the Czar, has been appointed commander of the One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Regiment of Infantry, and also attached to the Predbrashenski Foot Guards, the Hussar Guards of the Emperor, and the Rifle Guards of the Imperial family.

ROCK RIVER.

The Efforts Which Will Be Made to Amplify the Dam at Indian Ford, and the Resistance Which Will Be Made to the Scheme.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JANESVILLE, Wis., Sept. 23.—The Committee of water-power owners, composed of one each from the cities of Rockford, Beloit, Rockton, Sterling, and Janesville, appointed to visit Indian Ford and consider the practicability of purchasing the water-power at that place for the benefit of manufacturing interests, returned last night, having carefully looked over the ground, and they are of the opinion that the interests of the power demand that the improvement shall be made at the Ford. The Indian Ford property can be purchased for the sum of $18,000, and it will not cost more than $2,000 necessary to hold the water which would be needed by the manufactories at the places above named. They are given ten days in which they will have the privilege of purchasing at the above figures, or they can rent it for two years with the privilege of buying it at the expiration of that time. A Committee, consisting of O. B. Ford, of Janesville, J. M. Cobb, of Beloit, J. B. Merritt, of Rockton, William A. Knowlton, of Rockford, and L. Hopwood, of Sterling, was appointed at the meeting last night. This Committee will consult with those interested in the power in their respective places, and will report within ten days. The apportionment of the expense of purchasing the power at Indian Ford will be as follows: Janesville, Rockford, and Beloit one-fourth each, and one-fourth from Rockton and Sterling. The Committee is of the opinion that one season, especially if it were dry, would justify the improvement. It will necessitate a special act of the Legislature, and the appointment of Commissioners to estimate the damage caused by the overflow. The people owning these lands have been trying to have Indian Ford removed, and will make a strong fight against the proposed improvement. Three feet is the height it is proposed to raise the Indian Ford dam, and, as that will cause an overflowing of large tracts of land around Lake Koshkonong and Fort Atkinson, an act of the Legislature is necessary.

SUICIDE.

RUTLAND, Vt., Sept. 23.—Jacob Landen stepped in front of a railroad train at Burlington, yesterday, and was instantly killed. Poverty and poor health are supposed to have been the cause of his act. He leaves a wife and four children, and a daughter lay dead in the house when he committed suicide.

THE ST. LOUIS WHISKY CASES.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 23.—The habeas corpus case of Col. John A. Joyce came up in the United States Circuit Court to-day, and was ordered to stand over till Monday next. Judge Neeler stated, however, that he knew no reason why the prisoner could not give bail here without being required to go to Jefferson City for that purpose.

The Tennessee State Railroad Tax Assessors have completed their work. The estimated taxable yield from all the roads in the State is $100,000.

CRIMINAL NEWS.

Perpetration of an Abhorrent Crime at Bellefontaine, O.

A Young Lady Enticed into the Woods and Brutally Murdered.

A Child Starved to Death, Because He Was an Idiot, by His Father.

The Latest News Concerning the Very Remarkable New Jersey Tragedy.

A Crowd of Little Catholic Boys Murder a Protestant Boy at Fort Wayne.

AN AWFUL CRIME.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BELLEFONTAINE, O., Sept. 23.—A horrible murder was committed near the Reservoir in this county last night. The daughter of Josiah Laughlin was enticed away from a party of friends into the woods near by by a man named Schell, who is supposed to have committed the deed. The young lady not returning at a late hour, her friends became anxious, and commenced search for her, which was kept up all night last night and to-day. Her dead body was finally found in a dense thicket of woods horribly mangled, the throat cut, skull crushed, and the body terribly gashed. Physicians who examined the body are of opinion that her person was outraged before she was murdered. Schell is suspected of the crime, and has been arrested, and is now in jail here.

[To the Associated Press.]

CINCINNATI, Sept. 23.—A *Gazette* Bellefontaine (O.) special, says: "Yesterday Miss Laughlin, a young lady aged 16, accompanied a man named Schell and wife on an excursion to the Reservoir, several miles distant. Mrs. Schell being fatigued, was left with the team, and Schell, with the young lady, started after wild plums. Schell returned without Miss Laughlin, stating she had strayed from him and he could not find her. An alarm was given, and search was made, resulting in finding the body of the young lady this forenoon, nearly nude, her throat cut from ear to ear, and the grass showing that a desperate struggle had occurred. Schell, though suspected, was not arrested until this afternoon, and, upon examination, a bloody knife was found in his pocket. He is now under arrest with a heavy guard around him to protect him from the excited people.

CRUEL DESERTION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANKAKEE, Sept. 23.—On the morning of the 17th inst., the Presbyterian clergyman in this city was called into the country a few miles distant to solemnize a marriage between Mr. Nathaniel Bowditch and Miss Maryette Delamartre. On Wednesday morning they went to Chicago, leaving their trunks to be forwarded during the day. They passed Wednesday night at the Nevada House. The next morning the groom went forth to look after the baggage, and upon his return reported its non-arrival. It was then decided to visit Lincoln Park, as a means of passing away the time pending the arrival of the trunks. The confiding young wife passed up to her room to make some necessary arragements in her toilet, while the groom excused himself for a moment. He has not been heard of since. The deserted wife, after becoming satisfied that she was indeed left alone, telegraphed to a young lady friend in this city to come to her help with funds sufficient to liquidate the hotel bill and take her home. She is now with her mother, almost heart-broken over the strange conduct of a man in whom she had reposed entire confidence. She declares something terrible must have befallen him; at all events she claims to have no knowledge of any fact which could prompt him to desert her in so heartless a manner. It is said that Bowditch had about $600 with him, and it is just possible that her surmises are correct. The fact that his trunk had been taken from the Illinois Central in Chicago, while hers was left, tells strongly against him. A few years ago, it is said, he was married to a Southern woman, and resided with her some time in this county. After the birth of a babe they returned to South Carolina, and were not heard of until a year afterward, when Bowditch came back and reported his wife's death.

STARVED HIS SON TO DEATH.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 23.—Superintendent of Police Schmitt yesterday received a communication dated Newburg, over the signature "Hattie," asking the Superintendent to examine certain premises in the Eighteenth Ward, stating that a boy was confined in a barn without clothing, and actually starving to death, and that he had not been seen out of the barn for eighteen months. Two officers were sent to the place described in the letter and found the barn locked. They broke open the door, and there they found a lad about 14 years old, lying on a lot of damp straw, almost naked, and reduced to a mere skeleton by starvation. He lived but a little while after being discovered. His father and mother, whose name is Kowan, were at once arrested. When the father was asked why he treated his child in that manner, he replied, "Oh, he was an idiot." Afterwards he said he had no room in his house, also that the boy had been an idiot from childhood. Supt. Schmitt made an examination of the house, and found it contained ten rooms, some of them not being used. The Coroner held an inquest this morning, the jury returning a verdict that death was caused by neglect and starvation. There is intense feeling against the unnatural acts of the parents, who are now in jail.

MURDER.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., Sept. 23.—Ald. Lang, who was shot yesterday afternoon, died of his wound last night. The murderer's name is Brown, and he has been fully committed to jail. The Grand Jury is now in session, and will doubtless mak short work of his case.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., Sept. 23.—Intense excitement prevails in this city to-night over the unprovoked murder of Ald. Lang, who was shot yesterday afternoon, and who died last night. The murderer, a tramp from Chicago known as Red Ryan, is confined in the jail in Urbana, and various meetings are being held to-night. Various rumors are afloat of lynching. The funeral services occur to-morrow, and, as the gentleman was a member of the Odd Fellows and of the Society of Druids, it will be largely attended.

DAVENPORT SOLD.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DAVENPORT, Ia., Sept. 23.—A bold and novel game has just been played in this city, and the whole town victimized. On Satutday a green-looking young man, giving his name as Lamonte, came here and represented himself as the agent for the Ole Bull troupe, billed the town, engaged the Opera-House for two nights, advertised extensively, and run up any number of bills, all of which he paid by orders on the Treasurer of the company. When the time for the concert came there was no troupe. It was found that Ole Bull is in Europe, and it was soon apparent that a huge sell and swindle had been perpetrated. The agent left in the afternoon, after attempting unsuccessfully to get $80 of the reserved-seat money, $300 of which had been sold.

INDIAN MURDER IN WYOMING.

FORT LARAMIE, Wy. T., Sept. 23.—The body of a man by the name of John Little has just been brought into this post. He was killed by Indians, near the mouth of the North Fork of the Laramie, about 20 miles from this post, not far from F. M. Phillips' ranche. Some of his stock had been run off, and he went in pursuit of it last Monday, which was the last time he was seen alive. His body was found yesterday. The ears were cut off, and his nose and chin look as if they were shot off. He is also shot through the body only. There are supposed to have been three Indians in the party that killed him.

A SCHOOL WAR.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 23.—The *Commercial's* Fort Wayne special says: "For some time back the Jefferson Street Protestant and St. Paul's German Catholic schools have been quarreling, resulting to-day in a number of Roman Catholic scholars attacking Hulburt Hartman, aged 15, who was kicked, stoned, and beaten in a horrible manner. A large hole was knocked in his head between the eyes, which will probably cause his death. Much feeling, it is said, exists there to-night against the Roman Catholics, who are charged with upholding their children in their course.

A YOUNG THIEF.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 23.—Louis Hartman, 17 years old, a messenger employed at the First National Bank, was to-day arrested, being caught in the act of stealing valuable letters and papers. The bank has been the victim of small peculations for a long time past, and Kaufman, who was intrusted with the mailing and collection of small drafts, was suspected and watched, with the above result. Thefts aggregating $500 have been traced to the prisoner.

SHOOTING AFFRAY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 23.—One Spoilledder, at the Town of Wauwatosa, was to-day shot by August Wasch, a sewing-machine agent, perhaps fatally. Wasch went to Spoilledder's house to obtain a machine on which payments had ceased. He was resisted, and, as he claims, in self-defense drew a revolver and fired. Wasch was arrested, and is held to await results.

A RASH YOUTH.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Sept. 23.—George Zeigler, a boy of 15, shot James Lastbrook in the brain with a revolver, in the latter's saloon, this morning. Lastbrook was trying to arrest Zeigler's friend, when the boy walked up behind him and shot him twice. It was a cold-blooded affair. Lastbrook is still living and rational, and the physicians think he may linger for months. The ball lodged between the brain and the neck.

DIED OF HIS INJURIES.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Sept. 23.—Frank Mullens, mate of the steamer Illinois, died here this morning from injuries inflicted some two weeks since at Vicksburg by a negro named Clay, who struck him over the head with a bar of iron. Clay is in jail there to answer for assault with intent to kill. Mullens leaves a wife and three children.

THE ERIE CANAL RING.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 23.—Alexander Barclay, ex-Canal Commissioner, who lives at Argyle, Washington County, has been brought here under arrest, he being one of those indicted for conspiring in defrauding the State in canal jobs. He will be arraigned to-morrow in the Superior Court, and admitted to bail under $50,000.

HOISTED, ETC.

CONCORD, N. H., Sept. 23.—At Piermont, N. H., a man named Cotting was awakened by a tramp, who, with a cocked pistol, demanded his money. Cotting directed the tramp to a bureau containing $700. The tramp laid down his pistol to search, when Cotting seized the pistol and shot the tramp dead.

A PHYSICIAN SHOT AND ROBBED.

NEWBURYPORT, Mass., Sept. 23.—Dr. Norton, a dentist of Amesbury, was called out of his house this morning to attend a patient, when he was shot at twice and wounded, and afterwards chloroformed and robbed of a gold watch and $165. The chances favor his recovery.

RAIDING BUSHWHACKERS.

OMAHA, Neb., Sept 23.—A telegram from Sidney, Neb., says a mob of bullwhackers took possession of the town last night. Thomas Sweeney was stabbed in the region of the heart.

PROVED AN ALIBI.

CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 23.—Alexander McGillen, arrested on suspicion of murdering his wife, had an examination to-day and proved an alibi, and was discharged.

TO BE HUNG.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 23.—B. H. Nichols was to-day found guilty, at Danville, of the murder of William Peach, and the punishment fixed at death by hanging. He moved for a new trial.

THE NEW BRUNSWICK TRAGEDY.

New York Tribune, Sept. 22.

The latest information in regard to the tragedy in New Brunswick, N. J., on Monday, is that Prof. Garland will survive the terrible injuries which he inflicted upon himself. On Monday evening the physicians were so confident that he would die that they paid no attention to him, but gave their services to his wounded wife. An examination was made of the Professor at a later hour. It was found that there was a bullet-hole in the right temple, just back of the eye, which was protruded and discolored by the bullet; that the larynx was cut, the windpipe being partly severed; and that the top of the skull was broken in, the pieces of the skull pressing on the brain and causing the comatose condition of the Professor, which was mistaken for death.

As soon as the pieces were removed the Professor returned to consciousness. He first inquired as to the condition of his wife, and seemed to be pleased when assured that she would not die. The wounded man asked Coroner Kibbe not to permit any one to go to his store, and told him that he had written a letter before doing the deed, and had placed it in his desk. Dr. Baldwin then sewed together the cuts in the throat, including the windpipe, and made a closer examination of the skull. He found that the dura mater was unbroken. The hole in the outer skull was about 2 inches in diameter. When the Professor fired the shot he held the revolver off from his head about a foot distant and above it, so that the bullet descended to his head at an angle of about 45 degrees. The other bullets lodged in the bed. The bullet did not touch the brain, but its exact location has not yet been ascertained. The following is the ante-mortem statement of Prof. Garland, made to Coroner Kibbe:

I am conscious and realize the danger of my condition; I was in my store this forenoon until 12 o'clock. I knew that my wife and children were going to leave me, and were then moving everything out of my house. These thoughts frenzied my mind, and just before 12 o'clock I wrote the following note, and left it in my desk:

"MONDAY, Sept. 20.—My mind is distracted. My wife and children are taking all and leaving me. It is hard, after all these years of toil, to see everything taken from me, especially my children, whom I love; but their hearts have been set against me by their mother, who has taught them to despise. O God! what shall I do? Have mercy, O Lord, upon me, and forgive me, O Lord, help me! I am left all alone; no friends, no home. My wife has done her worst to kill me publicly, and told lies all over; of course the community believe her. I have not told my story, and shall not, for the sake of my children. O dear! "J. G."

I then locked my store and went to my house. I found my wife in the kitchen and fired a revolver at her. She kneeled before me and raised her hands, and I fired at her again, and I think she fell over on the floor. I fired the third time and tried to fire the fourth time, but the revolver missed going off. I then went up stairs to my room and locked the door, and fired at myself three times, only one shot taking effect. Then I took my penknife and cut my throat until the blade broke, and I dropped the knife on the floor. Thinking I had not effected my purpose, I looked around to find something to strike myself with. Finding nothing in my room I unlocked the door, and went through the hall-way to another room, and found a hammer. I then staggered back to my room and locked the door, and struck five or six blows on my head, and remembered nothing after that. I am sorry for what I have done, and hope my wife will recover and forgive me, as I forgive her. I could not bear the thought of having no home and being deserted by my children. It would have been better if I had stayed away from the house; this would not have happened. Now, understand that family and business troubles—principally family—have caused this. My wife accused me of infidelity to her. That is not true. I solemnly swear before God that I have never had the slightest intimacy with any woman other than my wife, since my marriage to her. I have large sums of money owing to me that I cannot collect. I was to pay Mr. Gordon, a music dealer in Fourteenth street, New York, $300 to-day at noon, but I could not get it. My wife wanted to take the children from me. I asked that they have a voice in the matter, and they all decided against me. All they asked was that they be permitted to come and see me, and, if not, I would go and see them. My wife has told lies about me to Mayor Conover. She would sneer and cut me so by her looks, as if I had no business there. But I have not disgraced myself. My wife has accused me of coming home drunk. That is not true. I have stayed out late at night, and have sometimes been in bad company. I do not believe my wife has been unfaithful to me.

Prof. Garland talked the greater part of Monday night, taking two short naps just before daylight yesterday. He made no allusion to his wife during the night, and requested that no one be allowed to enter his house except his physician and a few others whom he named. At noon yesterday Dr. Baldwin stated that the chances of Prof. Garland's recovery are only one in a hundred. His eyesight is affected, and he cannot see any one except they stand directly in front of him. Mrs. Garland was somewhat better yesterday. The bullet is still in her head, the doctor not deeming it prudent to extract it for the present. Her face, it is thought, will not be disfigured.

WHEW!

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 23.—The *Republican* learns that a party of Boston capitalists contemplate building a mammoth hotel here. It is to be a twelve-story, about 300 feet square, 170 feet high, and contain 2,000 rooms, capable of accommodating 3,500 people. It will be built on the Edinburg model for such establishments. The projectors of the enterprise have two sites in view for the proposed structure, which, when completed, will be the largest building of the kind in the world, but have not decided which one to take.

THE AGRICULTURISTS.

What Was Done in the National Congress Yesterday.

CINCINNATI, O., Sept. 23.—In the National Agricultural Congress to-day, after the reception of the credentials of a number of delegates, the following were appointed a Committee on Resolutions: W. P. Burwell, Virginia; W. R. Duncan, Illinois; Prof. N. S. Townsend, Ohio; W. Hamilton, Indiana; W. J. Davis, Kentucky.

Mr. Burwell read a preamble and resolutions reciting that the manufacturers and planters have been heretofore subjected to great loss and inconvenience by frequent changes in the Internal Revenue laws relating to tobacco; that the great burden of this tax falls upon the laboring classes engaged in its production and consumption; that the recent action of Congress increasing the tax was unnecessary, as it will not increase the revenues derived by the Government from it; expressing as the sense of this Congress that the Congress of the United States be asked to adopt a settled and uniform policy in Internal Revenue laws, and recommending a reduction of the tax to 10 cents a pound, and that all unnecessary restrictions, except for the certain collection of the revenue, be repealed promptly and without agitation at its next session.

The resolutions also condemn the high rates of tariff on licorice and other ingredients used in the manufacture of tobacco, and recommend that the principle of drawback be extended to those articles for the purpose of fostering the domestic and foreign trade in tobacco.

The resolutions were referred to a committee.

Col. J. B. Killibrew, of Tennessee, delivered an address upon "Our Southern Half," it being an extensive compounding of statistics and review of the productiveness and capabilities of the Southern States.

At the afternoon session, a committee was appointed to take into consideration the subject of agricultural statistics, and an address was delivered by the Hon. W. C. Flagg, of Illinois, on "Legislation in Its Relation to Agriculture."

At the close of Mr. Flagg's address, a special committee was appointed to report suitable resolutions to-morrow upon the subject of cheap transportation.

Philadelphia was selected as the place of meeting next year.

At the evening session the Hon. W. C. Flagg, of Illinois, was elected President for the ensuing year, with one Vice-President for each State and Territory.

Considerable discussion then ensued upon the currency question, the members being about equally divided between expansion and contraction. At a late hour the Congress adjourned.

To-morrow two addresses will be delivered on the progress of agricultural education, one by Dr. Gregory, of Illinois, the other by Prof. Abbott, of the Michigan Agricultural College.

OUR CUSTOM-HOUSE.

Report of the Last Commission—Views of the Chicago Architects Sustained.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 23.—The Commission appointed by the Government to report on the construction of the Chicago Custom-House, finished their labors to-night after a secret session since Wednesday morning. Their report will be presented to Secretary Bristow to-morrow, and they have left the city for Washington. There is no definite knowledge as to what the report will be, but it is understood that the views of the Chicago people and Mullett's friends are confirmed.

FIRES.

IN MICHIGAN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MONTAGUE, Mich., Sept. 23.—A fire broke out at 5 o'clock this afternoon in Sorenson's Opera-House, and the magnificent structure together with Turnbull & Rakely's boiler-shop are now in ruins. The Opera-House building was a block of five stores, with the Opera-House overhead. Two of the stores were vacant, one was occupied by Sorensen & Co. as a meat-market, one by John G. Phelps & Co. as a harness-shop, and one by Vienstra & Co. as a boot and shoe store. All these lose heavily. The losses will be about as follows: H. W. Sorenson, opera-house, $10,000; Sorenson & Co., meat-market, $1,000; John G. Phelps & Co., harness-shop, $1,500; Vienstra & Co., boot-and-shoe store, $1,000; Turnbull & Rapeley, boiler-shop and stock, $5,000. The fire is under control, and no further danger is apprehended.

A dispatch from Grand Rapids adverts to a conflagration identical in character with the above as having visited Manistee, Mich., a place of much greater importance than Montague, and more likely to have reckoned a "magnificent structure" among its buildings.—[ED. TRIBUNE.

IN CHICAGO.

The alarm from Box 58 at 7:45 o'clock yesterday morning was caused by fire breaking out in the basement of the two-story brick building 92 Twenty-second street, corner of Indiana avenue. The fire was extinguished before the arrival of the apparatus, by Officers Quinlan and Desmond. Damage nominal. The building is owned by J. D. Martin and occupied by Chang Lee as a "washee" establishment.

The alarm at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon was caused by a fire in the two-story frame house 332 Brown street, owned by L. A. Peterson and occupied by Francis McCormick as a residence. Loss on building $700, and on furniture $200; both fully insured. The fire originated from a spark from a passing locomotive.

CLOTHING.

Our Stock of Fall and Winter

OVERCOATS,

AND

BUSINESS AND DRESS SUITS,

FOR

Men's and Boys' Wear,

Is Larger and More Attractive than ever. Every garment is manufactured by us, and with special reference to

CITY RETAIL TRADE,

And we will guarantee our patrons the BEST made and MOST STYLISH GOODS in the market, at

LOWER PRICES

Than asked elsewhere for inferior goods. Buyers should not fail to examine our immense stock, and compare prices. Gentlemanly salesmen always ready to show goods.

WILDE, BLUETT & CO.,

State and Madison-sts.

LAKE NAVIGATION.

GOODRICH STEAMERS.

For Racine, Milwaukee, and West Shore ports, daily, Sunday excepted, at ... 9 a. m.
Saturday's excursion boat don't leave until ... 8 p. m.
For Grand Haven, Muskegon, Grand Rapids, etc., daily, Sunday excepted, at ... 7 p. m.
For St. Joseph and Benton Harbor, daily, Sunday excepted, at ... 10 a. m.
Saturday's excursion boat don't leave until ... 11 p. m.
For Manistee, Ludington, etc., Tuesday and Thursday at ... 9 a. m.
For Escanaba, Negaunee, and Lake Superior towns, Monday and Thursday at ... 9 a. m.
For Green Bay, Menominee, and intermediate ports, Tuesday and Friday ... 7 p. m.
Dock foot Michigan-av. T. G. BUTLIN, Agt.

STATE OF TRADE.

The Counter Business of the Banks Larger---Discounts Light.

Moderate Orders from the Country for Currency---New York Exchange Firmer.

The Produce Markets Unsettled ---Lard Weak---Meats Strong.

A Heavy Feeling in Grain---Wheat, Corn, and Barley Heavy---Freights Dull.

FINANCIAL.

There was an appearance of more activity at the banks, and the clearings showed a slight increase in business. The fair weather is expected to enlarge the receipts of grain, and help along trade with the country. In the present condition of the grain market, the country demand for goods is lighter than it would unquestionably have been had a more active export demand been experienced for Western breadstuffs.

The loan market is quiet in every direction. There are almost no applicants from the Board of Trade for accommodation. The offerings of commercial paper from city and country sources alike is light. A large share of the paper offered is from country banks for rediscount. Manufacturing paper is in lighter supply than it has been. Good paper from outside parties is scarce.

Rates of discount at the banks are 8@10 per cent to regular customers; independent borrowers are readily accommodated at 6@8 per cent for short loans.

On the street, business is slack. Rates are 6@18 per cent.

New York exchange was sold at 25@50c discount between banks for $1,000.

The orders for currency to go to the country were not numerous.

The clearings were $4,000,000.

SOUTHERN STATE INDEBTEDNESS.

We published the other day the substance of the report of a Committee of the Constitutional Convention of Alabama with regard to the debt of the State. It amounts to 20 per cent of the assessed valuation of the property of the State. They propose a plan for compromising it down to a more practicable figure. A meeting of the bondholders was recently held in London. It adopted the following resolution:

That, in the opinion of this meeting, the holders of the 8 per cent gold bonds issued by the State of Alabama in 1870 are not unmindful of and are disposed to make due allowance for the difficulties and embarrassments under which that State has for some years labored, and are willing to meet the Executive of that State in a fair and equitable spirit, with a view to an arrangement by way of settlement of the principal and interest due in respect of the bonds. That this meeting entirely approves the course taken by the Council of Foreign Bondholders and the Committee of Alabama Bondholders acting in conjunction with them in deciding to authorize the Commissioners, who are about to proceed to the United States under instruction from the Council, to deal with the Executive of the State of Alabama and to endeavor to negotiate and mature such a scheme for a settlement of the claims of the holders of the gold bonds of 1870 as might lead to a final adjustment of their long-pending debt.

The *Financier* has the following in reference to the debts of the Southern States: "The amounts of the debts in the tables below are given in round figures and are necessarily approximate. They include direct and contingent debt, but exclude past due interest and floating debt. The figures for 1860 are taken from reliable data. Those for the present time are principally taken from the last published report of the State officials. The range of prices includes all the different bonds of each State from the highest to the lowest:

State.	Debt 1860.	Debt at present.	Rate of interest.	Price 1860.	Price at present.
Alabama	$5,100,000	$21,300,000	5-6-7-8	100	20@25
Arkansas	3,100,000	12,500,000	6-7		10@33
Florida	190,000	5,400,000	6-7		8@[illegible]
Georgia	3,000,000	19,600,000	6-7-8	102	9@101
Louisiana	10,000,000	23,100,000	6-7-8	98	14@36
Mississippi	7,300,000	7,300,000	.....	....	......
N. Carolina	8,400,000	27,800,000	6	97	3@20
S. Carolina	4,000,000	18,100,000	5-6-7		3@30
Tennessee	16,643,000	38,000,000	6	90	4@50
Texas	......	4,000,000	6-7-10		80@100
Virginia	32,000,000	30,000,000	6	91	48@68

State.	Popul'n last census.	Assessed value of property.	Rate of tax'n on the $100.	In default.
Alabama	996,992	$159,000,000	15c.	July, 1872. Nov., 1873.
Arkansas	484,471	105,000,000	50c.	Jan., 1873.
Florida	187,748	31,291,717	75c.	Paying on acknowl'd debt.
Georgia	1,184,109	233,692,090	50c.	P'g partly.
Louisiana	726,915	200,564,710	$1.45	Nov., 1873.
Mississippi	827,922	......	....	1841.
N. Carolina	1,071,361	125,000,000	ab't 15c.	Jan., 1869.
S. Carolina	705,606	131,738,375	$1.35	Jan., 1872.
Tennessee	1,258,520	229,535,565	40c.	July, 1875.
Texas	818,579	241,841,860	50c.	Paying.
Virginia	1,225,163	326,866,433	50c.	Jan., 1875.

THE REVIVAL OF PROSPERITY.

There are evidences in almost every walk of trade that the necessary demand has caught up with production. Everybody for now nearly two years past has been economizing something, and manufacturing industry has been so narrowed that there is little oversupply. With prospective large crops for the current year, the point of time would seem near at hand for a favorable change. And, indeed, signs of such are not wanting. The Boston *News* says the hard times has not seriously affected either Manchester or Nashua, the two largest towns in New Hampshire. In Manchester, the Amoskeag Company are spending half a million of dollars in diverting the course of a river for building purposes, while a new mill, erected last year, will soon be ready for occupation, and will employ nearly 500 hands. The Stark Mills are changing over their spinning frames at considerable cost, and erecting buildings alongside the canal, while the Manchester corporation is enlarging its mills.... Nashua also reports a healthy look financially, and great hopes are entertained of a fair business for the winter.... The Nashua Lock Company is doing more business than ever before; the Indian Head Mills intend to run right along; the Nashua Manufacturing Company, which employs 1,100 hands, has ample work for the winter, and no prospect of either reducing wages or help; the shoe factories report the same thing, while the card and glazed paper company, the furniture factories, soapstone works, boiler factory, machine shops, and foundries all tell a favorable tale. In some instances the wages have been reduced, but not one factory or shop anticipates a shut-down. The tradesmen there are hopeful, but at the same time careful, and invest their money slowly and surely.... The Stamford, Conn., Manufacturing Company are pushing things, with a larger force of men than they have ever employed at any time. The Cove Mills fairly hum with industrious workmen. ....The Bethel, Conn., comb factory is increasing its number of hands every day, and an addition will soon be in demand....At Dover, Me., the woolen mills which suspended work a few weeks ago were to start up again about Sept. 1....The Lewiston cotton mills run full hours, and employ all the help that can be obtained in their weaving rooms. More cloth would be produced but for the lack of help. Hand-knit goods manufacturers have agreed to hold their goods for higher prices....The manufacture of horn jewelry and combs at Leominster, Mass., has taken a new impetus, and several new firms have gone into the business....All the woolen mills at Burrillville, R. I., are in operation, and some of them run extra hours. Nearly all of the same mills in the State are doing well....All these are the clippings of a single morning from one section of the *Union*, and give encouraging signs of a revival of business so long awaited. The provisions and breadstuffs of the year promise unusual abundance, the effect of which will be lessened cost of living; this will warrant lower prices for the product of skilled workmen, and lower prices will invite to larger consumption, so that the net profits or the rewards of labor will not be lessened, and may be in the aggregate considerably increased. Add to all this that the great staples, cotton, coal, and steel, are in ready command at low prices, and that the financial situation was never easier, there would seem to be little in the way of an early revival of all the industries. We say, therefore, Be encouraged; the good time coming, there is reason to believe, is on its way, and may soon be here.—*Philadelphia Ledger*.

CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

The San Francisco *Alta California* says:

The Ophir is not a "bonanza" mine, and it has for more than a year been controlled by an individual of great wealth. It has, in fact, two Senatorial fathers. The California and Consolidated Virginia Mines embrace the great bonanza. A year ago each of these mines had 108,000 shares, at that time the price being about $50 each. Messrs. Flood & O'Brien owned 60,000 shares each. These shares were locked up in the safe, and have been there ever since, and will remain there. This fact was well known, and no parties were crazy enough to attempt getting the control. As the mines were explored and their enormous wealth made apparent, the imagination of the public became excited, and the price ran up to $700 and $800 early in January, and the mines are worth a great deal more than that. All other stocks sympathized. A reaction took place, because the immense market values exceeded the available money-capital of the Coast, and the price fell to $300. That was in January, consequently that fall did not affect the market six months afterward. From February to August there cannot be said to have been any speculation.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

	Bid.	Asked.
United States 6s of '81	123¼	123¾
United States 5-20s of '62	118½	119¼
United States 5-20s of '65	119	119½
5-20s of '65—January and July	119½	119
5-20s of '67—January and July	120¾	121
5-20s of '68—January and July	120½	121½
10-40s	117¼	117⅝
United States new 5s of '81	117¼	117¾
United States currency 6s	123¼	....

GOLD.

Gold was 116@116¼. A New York exchange says:

The people who control the stock of gold in the market are showing great moderation in their charges to borrowers, and it is possible for the purpose of creating a false impression of security on the part of those short of gold until the opportune time comes to make a severe squeeze and charge, say, as high as 1 per cent per day for use. That such a squeeze is possible every one familiar with the market knows, although there is no doubt the "short interest" in the market is less than last week. We regret to say that few professional speculators are "short," and that the importers are the principal sufferers. Many of these have protected themselves by time loans, but these are now so high (1@1¼ per cent for thirty days and 2@2½ for sixty days) as to put borrowers short of gold at a very low price.

GREENBACKS.

Greenbacks were 86¼@86⅜ cents on the dollar.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Sterling exchange was 481@485; cable transfers, London, 486; Paris, 516¾. Other rates of foreign exchange are quoted:

Paris (francs)	522½@519⅜
Germany (reichmarks)	94 @ 95
Belgium (francs)	522½@519⅜
Holland (guilders)	40⅛@ 40⅞
Switzerland (francs)	522½@519⅜
Sweden, Norway, and Denmark (kroner)	 27
Austria (paper florins)	.... 43¼

CITY AND COUNTY BONDS.

	Bid.	Asked.
Chicago City 7 ℔ ct. bonds	102¾ & int.	103¼ & int.
Chicago City 7 ℔ ct. sewerage	102¾ & int.	103¼ & int.
Chicago City 7 ℔ ct. water loan	102¾ & int.	103¼ & int.
Cook County 7 ℔ ct. bonds, short date	102¾ & int.	103¼ & int.
Cook County 7 ℔ cent bonds, long date	103¾ & int.	104¾ & int.
West Park 7 per cent bonds	....	95 & int.

BANK STOCKS.

	Bid.	Asked.
Merchants' National	250	.....
First National Bank	170	.....
Fifth National Bank	200	.....
German National Bank	125	.....
Corn Exchange National Bank	180	.....
City National Bank	130	135
Home National Bank	..	100
National Bank of Illinois	112	115
Illinois Trust and Savings Bank	108	.....
Merchants' Savings, Loan and Trust Co.	155	160
Union National Bank	..	150
Union Stock-Yard National	150	.....
Hide and Leather Bank	103	.....

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Bid.	Asked.
City Railway, South Side	145	.....
City Railway, West Side	....	135
City Railway, North Side	112	.....
Traders' Insurance Company	125	.....
Chamber of Commerce	77	79
Chicago Gas Light and Coke Company	140	.....
Chicago & Northwestern gold bonds	87	88
Exposition stock	35	.....

LATEST.

NEW YORK, Sept. 23.—Gold opened and closed at 116¼, the two extremes of the day being 116⅛ and 116⅜. The rates for borrowing were 1-64 and 1-32 per diem, and 6 and 3 per cent per annum. Loans were also made flat.

Governments and railroad bonds were firm. State securities were quiet.

Stocks opened irregular, but in the main weak. The fluctuations were slight. At the Second Board the market was dull, but at the close weaker, the chief decline being in Hannibal & St. Joseph, which fell off from 20¾ to 19. Lake Shore advanced to 64, Pacific Mail to 35⅜, and Western Union to 76¼, but closing sales were at a reduction of ⅛ to ⅜. Ohios fell off to 14¾, and closed at 15¼. Erie was steady at 17@17¼.

The suspension of Drake & Colby, large shippers and operators in grain, is reported. The firm did a large business, and the immediate cause of their suspension is attributed to the stoppage of their correspondents on the other side, Craig & Co. It is understood that that firm lost heavy by the fall in grain. A considerable amount of their bills were sold in this market. It is said to-day that the offer of Maller & Sons to secure 50 cents on the dollar has not been acceptable to all the creditors, and a general assignment is talked of.

It is said that the telegraphic war will be resumed, as all efforts in the direction of a consolidation have failed.

Transactions at the Exchange aggregated 196,000 shares, of which 30,000 were Pacific Mail, 43,000 Western Union, 12,000 Northwestern, 26,000 Erie, 64,000 Lake Shore, and 13,000 Ohios.

Money market easy at 2@3. Prime mercantile paper 5@7.

Customs receipts, $503,000.

Assistant-Treasurer disbursed $49,000.

Clearings, $35,000,000.

Sterling exchange, 481½@483½.

Bids for Government gold were for $2,245,600, ranging from 115.25 to 116.63. The awards were $500,000, at 116.51¼ to 116.63.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons, '81	123⅛	Coupons, '68	121¼
Coupons, '64	119⅛	New 5s	118
Coupons, '65	119⅜	10-40s, coupons	116¾
Coupons, '65, new	119	Coupons	117⅝
Coupons, '67	121	Currency 6s	123

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee 6s	51	Virginia, new	40
Tennessee, new	50¾	Missouri 6s	101¾
Virginia 6s	40		

STOCKS.

Western Union Tel.	75⅜	New Jersey Central	110⅜
Pacific	35	Rock Island	106⅛
Adams Express	101¼	St. Paul	34⅜
Wells-Fargo	78	St. Paul pfd	63
American	58	Wabash	5⅛
United States	44	Wabash pfd	7
New York Central	102⅜	Fort Wayne	98⅞
Erie	17	Terre Haute	6
Erie pfd	34	Terre Haute pfd	18
Harlem	131	Chicago & Alton	98⅛
Harlem preferred	132	Chicago & Alton pfd	105
Michigan Central	57	Ohio & Mississippi	15¼
Union Pac. stock	70	Del., Lack & Wil.	120⅜
Lake Shore	63⅝	Atlantic & Pac. Tel.	19⅜
Illinois Central	97⅞	Indiana Central	4
Clev. & Pittsburg	90⅞	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	111¼
Northwestern	39⅜	Hannibal & St. Joe.	19
Northwestern pfd	54	Central Pac. bonds	104⅞
C., C., C. & I.	50⅛	U. P. bonds	103

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record Thursday, Sept. 23:

CITY PROPERTY.

The premises No. 681 West Indiana st, dated Sept. 22	$ 2,000
Thirty-fifth st, 169 ft e of Grand st, n f, 24x124¾ ft, dated July 16	700
Campbell av, 70 ft s of Congress st, w f, 24x100 ft, dated July 16	1,500
Allport st, s e cor of Twenty-first st, w f, 25x125 ft, dated Aug. 31, 1872	1,100
West Van Buren st, 175 ft w of California av, s f, 25x125 ft, dated Sept. 22	725
North Dearborn st, 104¾ ft s of Chestnut st, e f, 25x150 ft, dated Sept. 16	500
North Clark st, 141 4-10 ft s of Webster av, e f, 60x120 ft, dated Sept. 21	2,240
Webster av, n e cor of Jay st, s f, 31 8-10x123 ft, dated Sept. 21	3,500
LaSalle st, 59 ft n of Superior st, e f, 25x140 ft, dated March 10	1,500
Green st, 127 ft n of Madison st, e f, 24x115 ft, dated Sept. 21	4,500
Taylor st, 188 ft west of Halsted st, s f, 25x103 5-10 ft, dated May 15	4,000
Twenty-second st, 45 ft e of Bonney av, s f, 20x150 ft, dated Sept. 1	4,000
Dearborn st, s e corner of Elm st, w f, 50x100 ft, dated March 24 (R. Prindiville to John and B. A. Fox)	29,000
Kinzie st, 100 ft e of State st, s f, 50x100 ft, dated April 23	12,500

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS, WITHIN A RADIUS OF 7 MILES OF COURT-HOUSE.

Spears av, 73 ft n of Forty-seventh st, w f, 50x125 ft, dated Aug. 30	$ 300

COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock on Thursday morning, and for the corresponding date one year ago:

	RECEIPTS. 1875.	RECEIPTS. 1874.	SHIPMENTS. 1875.	SHIPMENTS. 1874.
Flour, brls	5,760	6,086	3,513	2,713
Wheat, bu	50,180	83,200	156,435	53,998
Corn, bu	89,920	171,575	199,912	129,919
Oats, bu	80,475	75,760	58,917	14,816
Rye, bu	6,510	1,900	400	400
Barley, bu	30,180	17,850	19,533	1,675
Grass seed, lbs	105,935	49,930	84,245	112,236
Flax seed	279,990	239,620	270,560	144,000
Broom-corn, lbs	7,339	10,325	29,950	21,850
Cured meats, lbs	143,490	3,760	1,115,576	455,805
Beef, brls	......	......	209	182
Pork, brls	......	10	598	919
Lard, lbs	13,284	12,400	299,642	212,200
Tallow, lbs	6,980	24,280	60,210	82,820
Butter, lbs	89,670	145,806	60,161	28,200
Live hogs, No.	10,428	16,575	4,845	7,174
Cattle, No.	4,178	2,968	1,368	1,420
Sheep, No.	1,989	2,146	......	1,308
Hides, lbs	64,418	109,42[illegible]	152,460	103,575
Highwines, brls	59	435	303	339
Wool, lbs	249,580	68,800	195,270	76,360
Potatoes, bu	488	2,736	208	1,475
Lumber, No. ft.	11,859,600	3,288,000	3,650,496	3,198,893
Shingles, No.	2,090,000	2,862,000	1,420,000	1,685,250
Lath, No.	620,600	520,000	187,900	216,500
Salt, brls	800	12,000	3,542	2,750
Poultry, lbs	1,126	......	......	......
Poultry, coops	180	230	......	......
Game, pkgs	125	142	......	......
Eggs, pkgs	986	599	12	154
Cheese, bxs	2,365	418	178	690
Dried fruits lbs	13,465	28,970	700	......
Gr'n appl's, brls	697	415	......	......

Withdrawn from store on Wednesday for city consumption: 8,771 bu wheat, 3,479 bu corn, 650 bu oats, 730 bu rye, 1,198 bu barley.

The following grain was inspected into store on Thursday morning: 19 cars No. 1 spring, 77 cars No. 2 do, 82 cars No. 3 do, 85 cars rejected do, 10 cars no-grade do (273 wheat); 39 cars high mixed corn, 171 cars and 22,500 bu No. 2 do, 28 cars rejected do, 3 cars no-grade do (241 corn); 21 cars white oats, 40 cars and 10,000 bu No. 2 do, 29 cars rejected do, 1 car no-grade do (91 oats); 1 car No. 1 rye, 10 cars and 300 bu No. 2 do, 9 cars and 800 bu rejected do (20 rye); 1 car No. 1 barley, 10 cars No. 2 do, 21 cars No. 3 do, 8 cars rejected do (40 barley). Total (665 cars), 300,000 bu. Inspected out: 106,470 bu wheat, 217,222 bu corn, 50,642 bu oats, 1,968 bu rye, 6,979 bu barley.

The indications now are that Chicago will receive this year a very large share of the wheat crop of Minnesota. That State has a magnificent yield, most of it promising to grade as No. 2, and if the premium on hard wheat which has prevailed in our market for so long can be sustained, the inducements to country dealers to sell will certainly be much greater here than at any other point. There is no present reason why that premium should not be preserved. The wheat coming from Minnesota to this city is kept by itself,—not mixed with soft wheat from other sections, as is alleged to be the case elsewhere,—and buyers for consumption are now preferring it any other offered. Whatever may be thought of our soft wheat from further south (and the quality of that is steadily improving with time distance from harvest), the Minnesota wheat will undoubtedly always command a ready sale, and this is the great market for it.

In regard to the quotations on heat in New York, referred to in THE TRIBUNE of yesterday, we are informed by a prominent shipper that very little wheat of the lower grades is now being sold in New York. Occasionally a cargo of No. 3, which is of better quality than the average of that grade, finds a purchaser on the seaboard; but the great bulk of it is being placed in store on its arrival there, to await a better demand than exists at present. Hence there is more reason in quoting the price of No. 2 spring in New York than may be supposed from a glance at the quality of our receipts here.

And now arises the question, What is meant by the "best of good, fair spring" that we so often hear of from New York? It is a very fine phrase, and all the finer as its continuous repetition over the wires must cost a good round sum yearly. There are some other phrases which are equally admirable as coinages of the mercantile brain, but of little use to the untutored trader who supposes that No. 2 is No. 2 all the world over, and cannot make anything else out of it. We do not say that these roundabout descriptions are not necessary,—to some one,—but that they are understood by the great majority of those who pay the bills is not so much a matter of doubt.

The leading produce markets were rather weak yesterday, in sympathy with the feeling at other points. There was some fear that prices had been run up too far on the preceding day, and a good many wanted to realize, especially as the weather was fair. The depression was partially due also to the reported failure of a grain firm in New York. It was understood that there were no liabilities of consequence to Chicago parties, the losses falling chiefly on European principals and Eastern banks. But there was a well-defined fear that the failure would derange the course of the grain movement to Europe, and thus depress our market. The freighting business was rather light yesterday, as a natural consequence, and the bulk of the business transacted was for future delivery, though there was a moderate demand for cash grain.

There was a brisk business in dry-goods circles, the aggregate of sales probably exceeding that of any previous day of the present season. In addition to the liberal purchases of interior merchants, local retailers—who, of late, have been doing a thriving business—were ordering on a generous scale. Prices remain steady and firm. In the grocery market there was a fairly satisfactory amount of trading at generally well-sustained prices. Sugars and rice were again easy, but other lines were held at very full rates. Coffees were strong, and were held a full ½c higher than at the beginning of the week. The butter and cheese markets were without new features. There was a fair inquiry for fish, both on local and country account, at former quotations. Dried fruits were quiet and nominally unchanged. The demand for grain-bags continues uninterruptedly good, but the market is overstocked, and values remain unsettled. Leather, coal, wood, and tobacco were selling at about previous prices. Oils were fairly active, with carbon and turpentine held at an advance. Linseed and sperm were quoted off.

The yard business in lumber was again heavy, and prices for most grades are steady, and for some, including fencing, begin to show signs of strength, as the stock of these is rather light for the time of year. The demand for cargoes was again fair, at unchanged prices. Hardware and metals were active and steady. The fall trade is now fairly open; country merchants are present in person, and are buying freely, and numerous orders are accruing from the more remote districts. Nails are also more active, and rule steady at previous rates. Wool, broom corn, and hops were quiet and unchanged. The higher grades of hay were in good demand and firm, while other grades were dull and easy. Seeds were rather quiet, and without change as far as prices are concerned. Poultry was dull and lower, and eggs were weak, owing to larger receipts and finer weather.

BARLEY AND HOPS IN ENGLAND.

The *Brewers' Guardian* (London) of the 7th says:

Barley, which probably covers 2,800,000 acres, instead of 2,300,000 as last year, is universally discolored, and from promising to be an extra crop, is now likely to turn out a deficient and inferior one. Foreign importations cannot, unfortunately, as in the case of wheat and oats, remedy the defects of home growth, as very little foreign barley is convertible into the finer qualities of malt. Our great pale-ale brewers are, therefore, likely to experience great difficulty in obtaining an adequate supply, and fine samples of barley will no doubt command as high, if not higher, prices per bu and per lb weight than wheat, as they did last year.

Unless the progress of the lice is arrested quickly, at least half of the large hop-crop in Kent and Sussex must be more or less deteriorated. The mold advances parri passu in certain localities, having already done such mischief that some grounds and parts of grounds have been left, and in other cases utter destruction of the crop seems imminent. Red mold exists to a great extent in low-lying lands, upon badly-drained soils, and on farms where the cultivation has been indifferent, or where manure has been but sparingly applied. Though the crop is very large it has many drawbacks, and cannot be of good quality, except perhaps in Worcester and Hereford, and in some few favored highly-farmed districts in Mid Kent, North Kent, and Sussex. It is feared that many acres will not be picked at all. The Sussex plantations have improved amazingly in the last three weeks. Beautiful weather and steady rains have put vigor into the plants, and they show now for a considerably over-average crop.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were only moderately active, being generally slow and irregular. The receipts of hogs were somewhat larger, but they were quoted steady, and Liverpool was steady on product, being reported stronger on meats, with rather light stocks. Here the feeling was chiefly governed by local considerations, property for spot delivery being well sustained, while there was more disposition to sell for future, with little inquiry.

MESS PORK—Was rather quiet. For this month prices advanced 12½c per brl, under a moderate demand to fill shorts, while there was no change in more deferred deliveries. Sales were reported of 350 brls cash at $22.00@22.12½; 1,000 brls seller the month at $22.00@22.12½; 2,750 brls seller October at $21.52½@21.57½; and 250 brls seller the year at $18.15. Total, 4,350 brls. The market closed quiet at $22.10@22.12½ cash; $21.52½@21.55 for October; $18.12½@18.15 seller the year; and nominally at $18.00 seller January.

EXTRA PRIME PORK—Sales were 150 brls at $14.50.

LARD—Was dull and 15@20c per 100 lbs lower, being quoted weak in New York, though unchanged in Liverpool. It was offered rather freely here, with few buyers, though there was no pressure of cash lots on the market. Sales were reported of 1,500 tcs seller October at $13.15@13.30; 750 tcs seller the year at $11.87½@12.00; and 500 tcs seller January at $11.75@11.77½. Total, 2,750 tcs. The market closed tame at $13.15@13.17½ cash or seller October, and $11.90 seller the year.

MEATS—Were in fair demand, with light offerings, making the market stronger on sides, the stocks of which (winter) are reported to be reduced to 480,000 lbs short ribs and 650,000 lbs short clears, there being no long clears on sale, except summer lots. It was reported that new long and short clears have been offered in New York seller November and December at 10½c, but no advance is made here towards trading in that way. Sales yesterday were reported of 40,000 lbs short ribs at 11¾@12c; 100,000 lbs do at Council Bluffs at 12c; 280 bxs summer long clears at 11½@11¾c; and 100,000 lbs short clears on private terms. The market closed at 8@8¼c for shoulders, cash or seller September, and 8⅛c for do seller October; no long clears on sale; 11¾@12c for short ribs, cash or seller September, and 12c for do seller October; 12½c for short clears, cash or seller September, and 12½@13c for do seller October. Boxed meats ¼c higher than the price for loose lots. Long cut hams at 11½@13½c. Summer-cured English meats, 8½c for shoulders, loose; 11¾c for Cumberlands, boxed; 11½c for long clears do; and 11½c for short ribs do; sweet-pickled hams, 15 lbs average, 12¾@12⅞c. Bacon meats quoted at 11@15c for hams, 8¾c for shoulders, 13c for short ribs, and 13½c for short clears—all packed.

GREASE—Was quiet at 7@9c.

BEEF PRODUCTS—Were quiet and nominally unchanged at $8.50 for mess; $9.50 for extra mess; and $23.50@24.00 for hams.

TALLOW—Quoted at 9¼@9½c for packers'. Sales were 50 brls at 9½c.

BREADSTUFFS.

FLOUR—Was dull, and nominally easier at former quotations. Shippers held off, and local buyers generally refused to take hold, except at concessions. Old flours were, however, held very firmly, there being little on hand, while the new flours were not wanted, as some of them have been ground while the wheat was too soft. Sales were reported of 700 brls winter, partly at $6.50@7.00; and 400 brls spring extras at $5.25@6.00. Total 1,100 brls. The market closed at the following range of prices: Choice winter extras, $6.50@7.50; common to good do, $5.75@6.50; choice spring extras, $5.50@6.00; fair do, shipping grades, $5.25@5.50; Minnesota, $6.25@7.00; patent springs, $6.75@8.50; spring superfines, $3.75@4.50; rye flour, $4.40@4.50.

BRAN—Was rather quiet and steady at the recent decline. Sales were 40 tons at $14.00 on track and free on board cars.

CORN-MEAL—Was quiet and weak. Sales were 10 tons at $22.50 on track.

WHEAT—Was less active, at nearly the same range of prices as on Wednesday, but very different in tone. The market on No. 2, both for cash and future delivery, was very weak, the advantage gained on the preceding day being more than lost, the market closing 2¼@2⅞c lower. The lower grades were in fair shipping demand, under a lighter supply, and closed nearly 2c higher on No. 3. Liverpool was quoted dull and heavy, and New York weak, while our inspection showed up much better, the higher grades comprising about 35 per cent of the whole receipts. To this was added the fact of much finer weather, which promised larger arrivals, as reports from the country indicated that a good many farmers are now preparing to market their grain in large quantities as soon as the weather is favorable where it has not hitherto been so, and that where the weather has permitted they have threshed out freely already. Some of our prominent receivers say that they expect very large receipts in October, the quantity being limited only by the ability of the railroad companies to move it. These expectations, more than anything else, bear the market here, and are reflected to other points, making buyers there hold off till they see the effect of those receipts on prices. So long as people are not forced to buy, and see any reasonable prospect of a decline, they are not likely to take hold freely; and many operators, therefore, look for a poor trade during the next week or two, till the bears have done their best, and beaten the market as low as possible. The lower grades are working off more freely, as the difference between them and the better qualities has widened out to an unusually discount, and that will naturally shrink back to its normal dimensions as the percentage of the different grades nears the ordinary quantum. Seller October opened yesterday at $1.06¾, sold down to $1.05⅝, then up to $1.06⅝, and from that point declined almost steadily to $1.03⅜, closing at $1.03⅜. Seller the month, or cash No. 2 spring, sold from $1.09 down to $1.06 at the close. Seller November sold at $1.03¾@1.06½, closing at the inside. Seller the year sold at $1.03¼@1.06, closing nominally at $1.03¼. No. 1 spring was nominal at $1.15. Cash sales were reported of 112,000 bu No. 2 spring at $1.06@1.09; 74,000 bu No. 3 do at 94¼@96c for ordinary, and 96½@97c for Northwestern; 42,000 bu rejected do at 83½@84c; and 1,800 bu no grade at 68c on track. Total, 229,800 bu.

MINNESOTA WHEAT—Was quiet and unchanged. Sales were 3,400 bu at $1.19 for No. 1, and $1.12½ for No. 2. These sales were, however, made early; those prices could scarcely have been obtained later, when the general market had weakened.

CORN—Was more active, and very much unsettled, but generally weak, declining 1¼c on the October deal below the closing price of Wednesday, with a less depreciation on cash lots. Liverpool was not materially lower, but New York was dull and weak, and the advent of warmer weather tended to lower prices here, in addition to sympathy with wheat. Two car-loads of the crop of 1875 arrived here yesterday, which is only four days later than the first arrival of 1874, notwithstanding the coolness of the past summer. Of course the corn was not dry enough for No. 2 in either case. A good many operators were speculating in the prospect of large arrivals of new corn in November, and considered it to be very probable if the weather of yesterday should hold good for a week or two longer. There was, however, a good demand for cash lots for shipment, and the September shorts took hold freely of all the lots offered at the current reduction, the free movement for this month sustaining the market for future, and preventing it from going still lower. We note that the receipts of the morning in New York were reported early as 400,000 bu, and afterwards at 354,000 bu. Here the receipts were less than 100,000 bu, and the shipments nearly 200,000 bu, but this difference did not make amends for the small outward movement in the early half of the week, our stock having increased thus far since last Saturday. Seller October opened at 54⅛c, rose to 55⅜c, and declined to 53⅝c, closing at 53⅝@53⅞c. Seller November sold at 47¼@50¼c, and seller the year at 45½@47⅛c, both closing at the inside. Seller the month closed nominally at 55¼c; cash No. 2 at 56c, and high-mixed at 57⅛c. Cash sales were reported of 33,600 bu high-mixed at 57¼@58¼c; 166,000 bu No. 2 at 56@57c; 26,600 bu rejected at 54@55c; and 300 bu by sample at 52@57c. Total, 227,000 bu.

OATS—Were fairly active and easier. The receipts were heavy—91 cars and 10,000 bu by canal being inspected in—but the market opened firm, in sympathy with other grain and New York, and under an active demand, especially for cash No. 2, which was wanted to fill September contracts. Then the market turned, with wheat and corn; everybody rushed in to sell, and prices fell ¼@⅜c. At the bottom some of the shorts filled in, and the market closed tolerably steady. Seller October opened at 33⅛c, and closed at 32¼c. Seller the month opened at 35¼c, declined to and closed at 34¼c. Seller the year sold at 31¾@32¼c, closing at the inside. Cash No. 2 closed at 34¼c. Cash sales were reported of 49,200 bu No. 2 at 34¼@35¼c; 7,200 bu No. 2 white at 38½@39c; 4,800 bu rejected at 30½@31c; 12,600 bu by sample at 31@40¼c. Total, 73,800 bu.

RYE—Cash was in moderate demand and steady early at 75@75½c for No. 2 in car lots, and 65@65½c for rejected. The receipts were larger, and towards the close the market was quiet and easy, in sympathy with other grain. Seller the month sold at 75½c and October was offered at 73c. Cash sales: 2,000 bu No. 2 at 75@75½c; 1,600 bu rejected at 65@65½c; 1,200 bu by sample at 65@66c, and 600 bu for seed at 80c. Total 5,400 bu.

BARLEY—Was in moderate demand, closing dull and lower. The market opened strong, there being several buying orders on the floor, and few sellers, but after these were filled the market ruled very dull and weak, closing 3@5c below the opening figures. The offerings were large, and included a good deal of Canada barley. No. 3 and rejected were 1@2c lower, owing to large offerings. Good samples were salable at former prices. Seller October opened at $1.04, sold at $1.04¼, and closed at $1.01¼. Seller the month sold early at $1.11½@1.12, and closed at $1.08@1.09. No. 3 sold at 7c@79c, and rejected at 50@51c, the outside in N. S. houses. Cash sales were reported of 400 bu No. 2 at $1.10; 2,400 bu No. 2 at 77@78c; 400 bu rejected at 50c; 6,400 bu by sample at 73c@$1.34 on track; also, 25,000 bu Canada on private terms. Total, 34,600 bu.

LATEST.

Mess pork was in moderate demand in the afternoon, and a shade firmer, closing at $22.12½ cash or the month; $21.52½@21.55 for October; and $18.10@18.15 for the year. Sales: 2,000 brls at $18.00 seller January; and $18.00@18.05 seller February.

Lard was quiet and easier, closing at $13.15 cash or October, and $11.85 for the year. Sales: 250 tcs seller October at $13.15.

Short ribs were steady, with sales of 30,000 lbs summer at 11½c.

Wheat was active and weak, in sympathy with New York, the late telegrams quoting that market lower on the better grades. Prices declined ¼@1⅛c. Seller October sold early at $1.03⅜, then declined to $1.02⅝, and closed late at $1.02⅝. Seller the month sold early at $1.05⅛@1.05⅜, closing at about $1.05⅛. Seller November sold at $1.02¾@1.03, and closed at the inside.

Corn was moderately active and ⅛c lower. October sold at 53@53⅛c, and closed at 53⅛c. November sold at 47⅛@47⅜c, and closed at 47⅛c. Seller the year closed at 45c.

Oats were rather quiet and ⅛@⅜c lower, ranging from 32@32⅛c for October, and closing at the inside. September sold at 34@34⅛c, and closed at 34⅛c.

Barley was quiet and easier, closing at $1.01 for October, and $1.08½@1.09 for September.

The Queen City was taken for 40,000 bu corn to Bufaly.

GENERAL MARKETS.

ALCOHOL—Was quiet and steady at $2.30@2.32.

BROOM-CORN—Was in moderate demand. The following sales were reported: Two bales fair old medium at 9c, 5 bales do at 9½c, 3 bales old common at 8c, 2 bales fair hurl at 11c, 3 bales at 11½c, 11 bales fair new medium at 7½c, 19 bales at 8c, 2 bales at 9c, 3 bales common old at 8c. Quotations: Good to choice hurl, 11½@12c; brush that will work into a choice hurl broom, 10@11c; fair to good do, 9@10c; inferior brush, 7@8c; crooked, 5½@7c.

BUTTER—Remains firm. The supply does not yet equal legitimate trade requirements, and apparently the position of the market is as firm as at any time during the season. Shippers as well as local retailers were full buyers at the range of prices following: Choice to fancy yellow, 26@31c; medium to good grades, 18@23c; inferior to common, 12@17c.

BAGGING—Grain bags met with a large demand, but there was no stability to prices, even the following low quotations being more or less freely shaded: Stark, A, 28c; Lewiston, 27c; Montaup, 27c; Ontario, 27c; American A, 26c; Amoskeag, 26c; Otter Creek, 26c; burlap bags, 4 bu, 14@15c; do 5 bu, 15@16c; gunnies, single, 15@16c; do double, 25@26c; wool-sacks, 50@52c.

CHEESE—The trade was only moderately active at the quotations heretofore ruling. Holders of fine goods were firm in their views, however, and there was little inclination to effect sales at the sacrifice of prices. We quote good to fancy factory at 10@11½c.

COAL—Was in fair demand at the following quotations: Lehigh, $10.00; Lackawanna, range and nut, $9.50; do egg, $9.00; cannel, $8.00@9.00; Hocking Valley, $6.50; Indiana block, $5.50; Baltimore & Ohio, $6.00; Illinois, $4.00@5.00.

EGGS—Were in larger supply and easier. Retailers were buying only to supply their trade for the day. Sales were made at 18@19c, the inside being the average price. The receipts will probably be larger if the weather continues fine.

FISH—Cod and mackerel are in unusually light supply for this stage of the season, and prices seem in a fair way to advance. For other fish the market is about steady. Jobbers were only fairly busy, though trade is now much better than a fortnight ago. We quote: No. 1 whitefish, ½-brl, $4.50@4.60; No. 2 do, $4.40@4.45; No. 1 trout, $3.50@3.75; No. 1 shore mackerel, new, ½-brl, $10.25@10.50; No. 1 bay, $8.00@8.25; No. 2 mackerel, ½-brl, $7.25@7.50; family mackerel, ½-brl, $5.00@5.25; No. 1 shore kits, $1.60@1.70; No. 1 bay kits, $1.30@1.35; large family kits, $1.00@1.05; bank codfish, $5.00@5.50; George's codfish, $5.50@5.75; summer-cured cod, $5.25@5.50; new Labrador herring, split, brls, $8.50@8.75; do ½-brl, $4.50@4.75; Labrador herring, round, brl, $6.25@6.50; do ½-brl, $3.50@3.75; scaled herring, per box, 44@45c; Columbia River salmon, ½-brl, $8.25@8.50.

FRUITS AND NUTS—Foreign fruits were in good demand at fairly firm prices, but the domestic fruit market was lacking both in activity and firmness. Quotations remain as before: FOREIGN—Dates, 6@6½c; figs, layers, 16@17c; Turkish prunes, 10½@11c; French prunes, [illegible]; raisins, layers, $2.[illegible]@2.[illegible]; loose Muscatel, $3.40@3.6[illegible]; Zante currants, 6@7c; citron, 25@26c; lemon peel, 18@20c. DOMESTIC—Alden apples 18@20c; Michigan apples, [illegible]@10c; Indiana and Illinois, [illegible]; peaches, halves, 10½@11c; do, mixed, 9½@9¾c; do, pared, [illegible]@2[illegible]c; blackberries, 1[illegible]@1[illegible]c; raspberries, 3[illegible]@3[illegible]c; pitted cherries, 25@28c. NUTS—Filberts, 10@10½c; almonds, Terragona, 21@22c; Naples walnuts, 1[illegible]@14c; Grenoble walnuts, 12@13c; Brazils 7½@8c; pecans, Texas, 13@14c; Wilmington peanuts, [illegible]@9½c; Tennessee peanuts, 6½@8c; African peanuts, 6@6½c.

GREEN FRUITS—Were in fair supply and slow, except apples, which were in good local and country demand and steady, though the offerings were liberal. Grapes, pears, and peaches were abundant and easy. Lemons were quiet but firm, in sympathy with New York, where they are quoted at $12.00 per box. Oranges, $7.5[illegible] per box; lemons, $12.50@13.00; Michigan peaches, 80c@$1.40 per basket, Delaware do, $1.40@1.75 per box; apples, fair to choice, $1.25@2.75 per brl; grapes, [illegible] per basket; Concords, $2.50 per case of 36 lbs; do in baskets, 75c; Delawares, $3.50 per case; pears, 75@80c per basket; plums, $1.00@1.50 per basket; California pears, $3.00@4.50 per box.

GROCERIES—There was an exceedingly firm tone to the coffee market, and the quotations of Rio were advanced a ½c. The New York *Bulletin* of Sept. 20, in reviewing the market, says: "There has been a very buoyant market for Rio coffee in the past week, in the course of which quotations have been marked up fully 1c per lb. The average advance, however, has not been more than ¾c, as shown by prices actually paid. But the improvement in tone wholly justifies the advance that has been made in quotations, and the tendency may be said to be still upward." Sugars remain dull, and an early decline is thought to be among the probabilities. An easy feeling in the rice market is still noted, but any immediate change in prices is not looked for. Other goods in the list were comparatively steady. We quote:

RICE—Rangoon, 6½@7½c; Carolina, 7½@8½c; Louisiana, 7@8c.

COFFEES—O. G. Java, 33@34c; Java, No. 2, 29½@31c; choice to fancy Rio, 24¼@24½c; good to prime do, 23¾@24c; common to fair, 22½@23¼c; roasting, 21@21½c; Singapore Java, 25@26c; Costa Rica, 22@24c; Manacaibo, 24@26c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 11¾@11⅞c; crushed and powdered, 11½@11⅝c; granulated, 11¼@11⅜c; A, standard, 10⅝@10¾c; do No. 2, 10½@10⅝c; B, 10⅜c; extra C, 10¼@10⅜c; C No. 1, 10c; yellow C No. 1, 9¾@9⅞c; choice brown, 9@9¼c; fair to prime do, 8½@8¾c; common do, 7¾@8¼c; choice molasses sugar, 9@9½c; common to good do, 7½@8½c.

SIRUPS—California sugar-loaf drips, 75@80c; diamond drips, $1.05@1.10; silver drips, extra fine, 63@65c; good sugar-house sirup, 50@55c; extra do, 60@63c; New Orleans molasses, choice, new, 73@75c; do prime, 68@70c; do common to good, 55@60c; Porto Rico molasses, 55@60c; common molasses, 40@44c; blackstrap, 34@35c.

SPICES—Allspice, 14½@15½c; cloves, 50@52c; cassia, 30@32c; pepper, 19½@20c; nutmegs, $1.25@1.30; Calcutta ginger, 15½@16½c.

SOAPS—True Blue, 6½c; German Mottled, 6½@7c; White Lily, 6½@6¾c; White Rose, 6½@6¾c; Savon Imperial, 6c; Golden West, 4¾@5c.

HAY—Receipts, 83 tons; shipments, 30 tons. No. 1 timothy was scarce and firmer at $15.50 on track, or $16.00 free on board. Upland prairie was also stronger at $12.00. Other grades of prairie were dull and weak.

HIGHWINES—Were quiet and steady, with sales of 100 brls at $1.16 per gal. New York was easier at $1.21 asked, but holders here would not concede anything, claiming that the price here is relatively low already.

HIDES—Green stock was in moderate demand. The receipts are light, and full prices are readily paid by local tanners. The shipments of hides continue liberal, but include a good deal of stock that is passing through. We quote: Green city butchers', 5½@6c; green cured light and heavy, 8½@8¾c; green calf, 12½@13c; dry flint hides, kip and calf, 15@15½c; dry salted hides, 11½@12½c; deacon skins, 45@50c. Hides with one grub and over are classed as damaged. Damaged stock brings two-thirds price, and branded 10 per cent off. Sheep pelts, 30@35c.

HOPS—There was no change. New Wisconsins are arriving, and brewers are buying, but only to satisfy immediate wants. Prices range from 13@15c.

METALS AND HARDWARE—The market is active and steady. A large number of country merchants are in the city buying goods for their fall trade, and numerous and liberal orders are coming in from all sections. Prices have undergone no change since last week, and there are at present no indications of a change for some time to come. Following are the prices: TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $9.50; do, IX, 10x14, $12.00; roofing, 14x20, IC, $9.00. PIG TIN—Large, 25c; small, 26c; bar, 27c. SOLDER—No. 1, 20c; No. 2, 18c. LEAD—Pig, 7¼c; bar, 8¼c; lead pipe, 9c. COPPER—Bottoms, 34c; sheathing copper, 32c. SHEET ZINC—Full casks, 10½c; cas quantity, 11c; slabs, 8½c. SHEET IRON—No. 24, 4¼c rates; Russia iron, 8 to 12 inclusive, 17c; do, No. 1, stained, 17c; American Russia A, 14; B, 11c. WIRE—Nos. 1 to 6, 9c; 7 to 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 11½c; 13 and 14, 12c; 15 and 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundles, 35 per cent discount; fence wire, 5½c; do small lots, 5¾c.

NAILS—Were a little more active, and steady at $3.25, with a small discount for large orders or cash.

OILS—Trade was reported good, orders from the interior being numerous, and liberal in the amounts called for. Values showed less steadiness than during the earlier days of the week, carbon and turpentine advancing, while linseed and sperm were subjected to a decline. We now quote as follows: Carbon (standard white), 115 deg. test, 13@13½c; do Illinois legal test, 150 deg., 14@14½c; do headlight, 175 deg., 17½c; extra lard oil, strictly winter, $1.20; do current make, $1.07@1.08; No. 1, 95@97c; No. 2, 78@80c; linseed, raw, 63@65c; do boiled, 68@70c; whale, 75@78c; sperm, $2.20@2.30; neatsfoot oil, strictly pure, $1.15@1.20; do extra, 95c; do No. 1, 85c; bank oil, 50c; straits, 55c; plumbago oil, 60@75c; turpentine, 38c; naphtha, 63 gravity, 14c; naphtha, common, 12c; West Virginia oils, natural, 29 deg., 35c; natural, 30 deg., 30c; reduced, 28 deg., 22@25c.

POULTRY AND GAME—Chickens were dull and weak, the offerings being heavy. Springs were quoted at $2.50@3.00, and old chickens at $2.50@3.75. Turkeys were slow at 12c, ducks at $3.00 per doz., and geese at $6.00. Prairie chickens were slow at $3.25@3.50.

SEEDS—Timothy was less active but steady, the offerings being moderate. Sales were made at $1.95@2.25 for common to fair, and at $2.30@2.40 for good to prime. Flax sold at $1.33@1.45 for good, and at $1.30 for fair.

SALT—Was steady and fairly active: Saginaw, Onondaga, and Canada fine, $1.60; ordinary coarse, $1.70; dairy, without bags, $2.75; dairy, with bags, $3.00; Ashton dairy, per sack, $4.00.

TEAS—New crop Pingsuey is now being offered, and slightly higher quotations are given. For other lines prices remain unchanged. Business was good for the season: GUNPOWDER MOYUNE—Choice to fancy, $1.00@1.10; good to prime, 70@80c; common to good, 40@50c; Pingsuey, choice, new, 75@80c; fair to good, 55@60c; common, 35@40c. IMPERIAL MOYUNE—Choice to fancy, 80@90c; good to prime, 60@70c; common, 32@40c; Pingsuey choice, 70@75c; fair to good, 50@55c; common, 40c. JAPAN—Choice to fancy new, 85@90c; do fully fair to prime, 70@75c; do common to good, 55@60c; choice to fancy old, 70@75c; good to prime, do, 55@65c; common, 35@40c. OOLONG—Choice to fancy, 80c@$1.00; good to prime, 60@70c; common, 30@40c.

WOOD—Sales were at $7.00 for beech, and $8.00 for maple, delivered.

WOOL—Remains quiet; medium and delaine wools are scarce and firm, both here and at the East. Fine fleeces continue to meet with little inquiry, but are held with some firmness by parties who have faith in the future. Quotations: Tub-washed, strictly prime, 52@53c; do poor to good, 40@48c; washed fleece, fine, 40@41c; do medium, 41@43c; do coarse, 39@40c; unwashed, fine heavy to light, 26@28c; do medium, 32@34c; do coarse, 28@30c.

LUMBER.

The offerings at the docks were only fair yesterday, but there was a good demand for lumber, and the market ruled active nearly to the extent of the supply. Piece stuff sold quickly at $8.00, and was very firm at that figure. Inch lumber was also firm, especially fencing and the medium qualities. Lath were quoted at $1.40@1.50, the outside for good; and shingles were firm at $2.15@2.25 for common to fair, and $2.40@2.50 for choice brands. Joists and scantling sold at $8.00 and medium inch at $10.00@12.00. Choice mill-run was quoted at $12.00@14.00, and coarse stuff at $8.00@9.00.

Sales include: Schr J. B. Merrill, from Manistee, 200 m joists and scantling at $8.00. Sold by John Mason Loomis & Co.

The retail demand continues active, and the market is steady, and for many grades firm. The country is buying largely, especially of common building lumber and fencing, both of which are firm, owing to the fact that the supply is moderate at the wholesale market. Lath and shingles are steady. The higher grades are easy. We quote:

First clear	$44.00@45.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	43.00@45.00
Third clear, 1 inch	35.00@37.00
Third clear, thick	38.00@40.00
Clear flooring, 1st and 2d, rough	33.00@35.00
Clear siding, 1st and second	16.00@19.00
First common siding	16.00@17.00
Flooring, first common, dressed	30.00@32.00
Flooring, second common, dressed	24.00@24.00
Box boards, A	35.00@37.00
Box boards, B	25.00@27.00
A stock boards, 10 and 12 in	35.00@37.00
B stock boards	2[illegible].00@27.00
C stock boards	15.00@16.00
Fencing (16 ft.)	10.00@11.00
Common lumber, 18 ft and under	10.00@11.00
Joists and scantling, 20 to 24 ft	11.00@14.00
Lath	1.75@ 2.00
A shingles	2.50@ 2.90

LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO.

Receipts—	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	2,633	8,438	216
Tuesday	3,882	6,806	1,242
Wednesday	4,178	10,428	1,989
Thursday	3,400	6,500	820
Total	14,113	29,672	4,267
Shipments—			
Monday	1,671	3,827	......
Tuesday	1,076	4,230	......
Wednesday	1,368	4,845	......
Total	4,115	12,902	......

CATTLE—With the exception of butchers' stuff and stockers, for which there was a very fair demand, next to nothing was accomplished in the way of sales. Eastern advices were so bad that shippers would not continue operations save at prices so much below the views of holders that active trading was simply out of the question, and small as was the supply of suitable shipping-grades the bulk of it did not change owners. Sales were principally at prices ranging below $5.00, or at $2.75@3.75 for poor to good native cows; at $3.25@3.75 for stockers; at $3.00@3.75 for through Texans; and at $4.00@5.50 for common to good shipping steers. A large amount of half-fattened stock was left over, and the remaining days of the week do not look very promising for sellers. The bulk of the day's sales are given below:

QUOTATIONS.

Extra Beeves—Graded steers, weighing 1,350 to 1,500 lbs	$6.25@6.50
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, weighing 1,250 to 1,400 lbs	5.75@6.10
Good Beeves—Well-fattened steers, weighing 1,150 to 1,250 lbs	5.00@5.50
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, weighing 1,100 to 1,200 lbs	4.25@4.75
Butchers' Stock—Poor to fair steers, and common to choice cows, for city slaughter, weighing 800 to 1,100 lbs	2.75@4.00
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, weighing 700 to 1,000 lbs	3.00@4.00
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scalawag steers	1.75@2.50
Texas Cattle—Through droves	2.50@3.75

CATTLE SALES.

Number and description.	*Av.*	*Price.*
48 medium steers	1,257	$5.00
18 choice steers	1,380	5.62½
43 choice steers	1,378	6.10
43 Cherokee steers	859	3.50
20 cows	1,103	3.85
6 cows	946	3.37½
24 stockers	742	2.85
25 calves	245	3.50
18 good steers	1,170	5.50
18 good steers	1,188	5.60
18 good steers	1,208	6.25
22 butchers' cows	910	3.00
49 butchers' cows	778	3.00
15 butchers' cows	827	3.00
189 Colorado steers	984	4.00
39 butchers' stock	940	3.35
21 medium	1,191	4.75
18 fair cows	940	4.00
29 fair cows	1,115	4.00
37 stockers	994	3.27½
21 stockers	952	3.75
22 stockers	772	3.20
10 stockers	982	3.65
46 cows and heifers	783	2.75
30 stockers	867	3.40
12 fair steers	1,144	5.20
15 stockers	921	3.50
12 medium steers	1,158	5.00
52 medium steers	1,227	4.90
50 medium steers	1,284	4.90

HOGS—Were in good demand, and were steady and firm at Wednesday's closing quotations. The receipts of yesterday and the day before show a very marked increase over the recent average, but there has been a corresponding improvement in the demand, so that values have not suffered to any appreciable extent. Shippers, as for a number of days past, were the largest buyers, but there was a better demand than of late from local cutters. The range of the market was $6.50@8.75, with the bulk of the business at $7.65@7.85 for common to prime light, and at $7.75@8.00 for ordinary to good heavy. The market closed steady.

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
33	221	$7.70	105	212	$7.80	28	302	$7.85
25	284	7.80	36	217	7.80	60	278	7.85
24	225	7.75	129	226	7.80	84	282	7.85
50	217	7.80	55	239	7.75	54	220	7.70
31	205	7.80	30	284	7.80	38	220	7.70
28	213	7.40	142	213	7.60	20	230	7.00
30	156	6.75	47	210	7.80	127	200	7.90
33	314	7.40	83	319	8.00	33	259	7.90
20	171	7.25	55	224	7.80	45	350	8.15
45	193	7.25	50	217	7.80	51	301	8.25
27	218	7.75	31	205	7.50	120	242	7.87½
28	308	7.60	31	213	7.75	53	194	7.75
130	196	7.75	28	320	7.90	49	190	7.80
102	221	7.80	57	256	8.15	58	204	7.80
59	200	7.70	15	249	7.25	36	233	8.40
65	187	7.85	24	206	7.70	90	204	7.50
43	118	6.60	22	266	8.25	114	219	7.80
55	240	7.90	28	261	7.95	35	219	7.80
37	188	7.80	35	309	8.50	67	204	7.80
65	217	7.90	50	319	7.85	46	190	7.80

SHEEP—The market was active and steady. Shippers competed with local buyers, and sales were readily made at former quotations, or at $1.50@5.00 for poor to strictly choice.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Sept. 23.—BEEVES—Receipts, 1,190, making 3,680 for the three days, against 3,030 at the same time last week. The market was extremely dull, prices being fully ¼c lower than Monday. Ordinary prime native steers, 10@13c; fair to good Texas and Cherokee cattle, 8¼@9¼c; poor to medium Texans, 8@8¼c.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 5,980, making 15,240 for the three days, against 13,570 for the same time last week. Market fair at 3¼@7½c for poor to prime lambs; 4½@6¼c for sheep, with a couple of car-loads premium Ohio wethers, av 113 lbs, at 6½@6¾c; only a few at the outside figures.

HOGS—Receipts, 1,730, making 6,670 for the three days, against 7,700 at the same time last week. Live nominally quoted at 8½@8¾c.

EAST LIBERTY.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., Sept. 23.—CATTLE—Receipts to-day 340 head, making 2,992 head for the three days past; run light; market firm and brisk at last week's prices; best, $6.75@7.00; medium to good, $5.25@6.50; common to fair, $4.00@5.00; bulls, stags, and cows, $2.50@3.50; stockers and feeders, $2.50@4.25; Texas, $3.00@4.00.

HOGS—Receipts to-day, 2,145 head, and 7,315 for last three days; Yorkers, $8.00@8.25; Philadelphias, $9.00@9.25.

SHEEP—Receipts to-day, 1,500 head, and 11,500 head for three days; selling at $4.00@5.50.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 23.—CATTLE—Receipts, 357; total for the week, 9,585; prices off from last week's rates full ¼c on all good grades, and ¼@½c on common thin stuff and rough stock. Not sufficient sales for quotations.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 8,000; total supply for the week, 21,600. The market is slow, few offering; prices about yesterday's quotations.

HOGS—Receipts, 3,800; total for the week, 11,400. Market slow; no good Yorkers offering; Ohio hogs, 150 to 210 lbs, $8.35@8.50; Illinois hogs, 273 to 283 lbs, $8.70@8.87½; stillers, 259 lbs, $8.35. Yards bare.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 23.—HOGS—Steady and firm; best grades wanted; shippers', $7.20@7.40; bacon, $7.45@7.75; butchers', $7.40@8.15.

CATTLE—Steady and unchanged for good grades; weak for common; good to choice natives, $5.25@6.00; medium to fair, $4.25@5.00; common to light, $3.00@3.65; good to choice Texas, $3.87½@4.50; mixed to fair, $3.10@3.70; common, $2.00@3.00.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 23.—HOGS—Fair and firm for the best grades; good light, $7.65@8.00; good to extra butchers', $8.10@8.45; stockers dull and unchanged. Receipts, 1,520; shipments, 100.

TELEGRAPHIC MARKET REPORTS.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 23—11 a. m.—FLOUR—No. 1, 26s; No. 2, 24s.

GRAIN—Wheat—Winter, No. 1, 10s 2d; No. 2, 9s 11d; spring, No. 1, 9s 8d; No. 2, 8s 6d; white, No. 1, 11s; No. 2, 10s 7d; club, No. 1, 11s 6d; No. 2, 10s 10d. Corn—No. 1, 29s 6d; No. 2, 29s.

PROVISIONS—Pork—77s 6d. Lard—61s.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 23—Latest.—FLOUR—Steady; choice spring, 9s 6d; No. 2 Chicago spring, 8s 6d; No. 2 Milwaukee, 8s 9d. Corn steady; 29s 3d.

COMMON RESIN—5s 3d.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—22s 9d.

PROVISIONS—Pork—Prime mess Eastern, 89s; prime mess Western, 76s. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 56s; short rib, 54s 6d; short clear, 52s 6d. Hams—Long clear, 63s; shoulders, 40s. Beef—India mess, 80s. Lard, 61s.

TALLOW—47s.

PETROLEUM—Refined, 9s 9d@10s 3d; spirits, 10½d.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—CONSOLS—Money and account, 94 5-16.

AMERICAN SECURITIES—'65s, 106¼; '67s, 107¾; 10-40s, 105; new 5s, 105; New York Central, 94; Erie, 14⅞; preferred, 29¾.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND—The amount of bullion in the Bank of England has decreased, during the last week, £338,000, and the amount of bullion gone into the bank on balance to-day is £301,000. The proportion of the bank reserve to its liability is now 52⅝ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market is 1⅜ per cent, which is ⅝ below the Bank of England rate.

PETROLEUM—Refined, 9¾@10d.

LINSEED OIL—24¾@24¾d.

LINSEED CAKE—11s@11s 5d.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—22s 9d@23s.

PARIS, Sept. 23.—Rentes, 65f 95c.

THE BANK OF FRANCE—The amount of specie in the Bank of France has increased, during the past week, 3,601,000 francs.

FRANKFORT, Sept. 23.—New 5s, 100¼.

ANTWERP, Sept. 23.—PETROLEUM—28.

NEW YORK DRY-GOODS MARKET.

NEW YORK, Sept. 23.—The market is greatly excited by a large jobbing house offering 7,000 cases of Garner's, Amoskeag, and Wamsutta prints at very low prices. The sale was an unqualified success, and will be continued to-morrow. Cotton goods are in moderate demand, and fairly steady. Plaid prints continued in steady request. Cassimeres are more active at irregular rates, and flannels are in fair demand.

PITTSBURG OIL MARKET.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 23.—Petroleum is moderately active; crude, $1.75@1.76¼ at Parker's; refined 13¼c, Philadelphia delivery.

WILMINGTON TURPENTINE MARKET.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Sept. 23.—Spirits turpentine firm at 30½c.

THE PRODUCE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Sept. 23.—GRAIN—Wheat—Market dull; 1@2c lower; there is only a limited export and home trade inquiry; sales 72,000 bu, part last evening, at $1.15@1.21 for No. 2 Chicago; $1.21 for No. 2 Northwestern; $1.24 for No. 2 Milwaukee; $1.30@1.32 for No. 1 spring; $1.18@1.40 for new and old winter red Western; $1.19@1.42 for do amber Western; and $1.30@1.50 for do white Western. Rye quiet and unchanged. Barley dull and drooping; sales of 10,000 bu common Canada West at about $1.28; $1,500 bu choice Bay Quinte, to go to Philadelphia, at $1.42½,—an extreme. Corn less active; scarcely so firm; sales of 79,000 bu at 70@72c for steam Western mixed; 72½@73c for sail do; and 73@74c for high mixed and yellow Western. Oats dull; sales of 46,000 bu at 35@53c for new mixed and white, including white State at 45@53c; white Western at 44@53c; and mixed Chicago at 45@50c.

PROVISIONS—Middles quiet at 12¼@12½c for long clear. Lard steady; sales of 100 tcs at 13⅞c for prime steam.

WHISKY—Market steady; sales of 200 brls at $1.21 per gallon.

GROCERIES—Sugar market firm; moderate demand; fair to good refining is quoted at 7¾@8¼c; prime at 8⅜c, and white Havana at 9½@10¼c. Coffee—Market firm; moderate inquiry; we quote Rio at 18½@21½c in gold, and Maracaibo at 21@23½c in gold. Tea—Market quiet; prices generally without decided change.

TALLOW—Rules firm; in fair demand at 10¼@11⅛c for prime country and city.

FREIGHTS—Market firm but quiet. To Liverpool by steam, 8,000 bu grain at 7¼d; 16,000 bu by sail at 7d. Grain chartering tonnage is dull, but steady.

[To the Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, Sept. 23.—FLOUR—Less doing; receipts, 16,000 brls; superfine Western and State, $4.80@5.25; common to good extra, $5.50@5.75; good to choice, $5.80@6.25; white wheat extra, $6.25@7.35; extra Ohio, $5.80@7.00; St. Louis, $5.65@8.50. Rye flour steady, with fair demand; $4.30@5.50.

CORN-MEAL—Moderately active; Western, $3.50@4.10.

GRAIN—Wheat dull and lower; heavy; receipts 217,000 bu; No. 2 Chicago store sort to prime, $1.15@1.20; No. 3 Chicago, $1.12; No. 2 Northwestern, $1.20@1.21; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1.20@1.24; No. 1 spring, $1.30@1.32; No. 1 Minnesota store, $1.30; winter red Western new and old, $1.18@1.40; amber Western do, $1.19@1.42. Rye quiet and unchanged. Barley dull and drooping; Canada Western, $1.26; malt quiet and heavy. Corn in buyers' favor; moderate business; receipts, 354,000 bu; Western mixed steam, 70@72c; do sale, 72½@73½c; high mixed and yellow Western, 73½@74c. Oats dull and heavy; receipts, 68,000 bu; white Western, 44@53c; mixed and white, 35@52c; mixed Chicago, 45@50c.

GROCERIES—Rio coffee firmly held; cargoes, 18½@21½c in gold; jobbing, 19¼@22c in gold. Sugar very quiet; fair to good refining, 7¾@8¼c; prime, 8⅜c; refined in fair demand and unchanged. Molasses dull and unchanged. Rice quiet and firm.

PETROLEUM—Firmer; crude, 7c; refined, 14@14⅛c.

STRAINED RESIN—Firm; $1.75@1.80.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Firm; 35c.

EGGS—Firm; Western, 24@25c.

PROVISIONS—Pork firm; new mess, $22.25@22.50. Beef quiet; cut meats dull; middles quiet; city long clear, 12¼@12½c; Western do, 12¼c. Lard heavy; prime steam, $13.75.

BUTTER—Steady; 18@25c for Western.

CHEESE—Firm; 5½@11¼c.

WHISKY—Quiet; $1.21.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 23.—FLOUR—Dull and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat steady; No. 2 Western amber, $1.37; mixed do, $1.35; No. 2 Western red, $1.35; Pennsylvania red, $1.25@1.33. Corn firm; Western mixed, 67¼c. Oats—Western firm; Western mixed, 45@48c; white do, 47@50c.

HAY—Quiet and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Firmer and more active. Pork strong and firm; $22.50@23.00. Bulk shoulders, 8⅝c; bulk clear rib, 12½@12¾c loose. Bacon firm; good demand; shoulders, 9¾@10c; clear rib sides, 13½@13¾c. Hams, 15@15½c. Lard quiet but firm; refined, $14.00@14.50.

BUTTER—Firm and unchanged.

PETROLEUM—Strong upward tendency; crude, 6⅜@6½c; refined, 13@13½c.

COFFEE—Strong, buoyant, and higher; Rio cargoes, 18¼@21¼c; jobbing, 19¼c.

WHISKY—Dull at $1.19@1.20.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 23.—FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged; fair demand for lower grades at previous prices.

GRAIN—Wheat higher; No. 2 red, $1.5[illegible] cash; $1.50@1.60 September; $1.50@1.51 October; [illegible] No. 3 red, do, $1.27 bid. Corn active but lower; No. 2, [illegible] cash; 49¾@49⅞c October; 44@45c November; 41@41½c seller the year, the latter an extreme price. Oats higher; No. 2, 33@33½c cash. Barley firm and unchanged for best grades; other qualities very dull; No. 2, $1.25@1.35. Rye quiet and unchanged; No. 2, 70@70¼c.

PROVISIONS—Pork firm and unchanged; $22.[illegible]. Lard firm and unchanged; summer, 13¼c. Bulk meats firmer; sides wanted; higher prices; [illegible] for shoulders at Council Bluffs; 12½c for clear rib here. Bacon active and higher for sides; 9½c; [illegible]@13¼c; 13¼c.

WHISKY—Firmer; held higher; $1.17.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 5,000 brls; wheat, 39,000 bu; corn, 9,000 bu; oats, 25,000 bu; barley, 9,000 bu; rye, 3,000 bu.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, O., Sept. 23.—FLOUR—Steady; fair demand.

GRAIN—Wheat fair and firm; prime to choice red, $1.38@1.40; lower grades dull. Corn dull and lower; mixed, 60@63c. Oats quiet and unchanged; 36@48c. Barley fair and firm for choice; spring, $1.30@1.40. Rye dull; 75@80c.

PROVISIONS—Pork steady; fair demand; sales of country at $21.40; city at $21.55; generally held higher. Lard easier; steam, 13¼c; kettle, 13¼@14c. Bulk meats fair and firm; 9¼@9⅞c; $12.00@12.25; 12¾c. Bacon steady and firm; 9¾c; 13¼@13¾c; 13¼@13½c; the latter scarce.

WHISKY—Dull and lower; $1.13.

EGGS—Scarce and firm; 20c.

BUTTER—Firm; held higher; choice Western reserve, 31@32c; Central Ohio, 26¼@28c.

CHEESE—Firm and unchanged.

LINSEED AND LARD OIL—Quiet and unchanged.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 23.—SEEDS—Quiet and unchanged.

PETROLEUM—Nominal; refined, 13¼@13½c; crude, 10¼c.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat in limited request; new red, $1.20@1.30; new amber, $1.40@1.42; damp and musty, $1.00@1.05. Rye, 90c. Corn fairly active; yellow, 79@71c; mixed, 69@70c. Oats in steady demand; white, 38¾@43c for mixed and stained, 45@48c for good to choice.

WHISKY—Held at $1.20.

BUTTER—Steady; New York State and Bradford County extras, 32@34c; firsts, 28@30c; Western extras, 25@28c; firsts, 22@24c; rolls extras, 26@28c; firsts, 24@25c.

CHEESE—Firm; Western fine, 10@11c.

EGGS—Improving; Western, fresh, 21@23c.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, O., Sept. 23.—FLOUR—Steady; moderate demand.

GRAIN—Wheat 1@3c higher; closing weak; No. 1 white Wabash, $1.36; No. 3 do, $1.29; No. 1 white Michigan, $1.29; old, $1.30; extra, $1.35; No. 1 amber Michigan, $1.28½; October, $1.30¼; November, $1.31¼; old, $1.45; No. 2 do, $1.05¾; No. 1 red, $1.29; rejected red, 90¼c. Corn inactive; high mixed, November, 62c; seller the year, 46c; low mixed, 63c; no grade, 60c; damaged, 55. Oats dull; No. 2, September, 40c; October, 39¾c; rejected, 30c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 700 brls; wheat, 26,000 bu; corn, 16,000 bu; oats, 10,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 10,000 brls; wheat, 25,[illegible] bu; corn, 38,000 bu; oats, 17,000 bu.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 23.—FLOUR—Dull and neglected.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet and weak; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1.12½; No. 2 do, $1.10⅛; September, $1.10⅛; October, $1.05; No. 3, 94¼c. Corn steady; moderate demand; No. 2, 55c. Oats in good demand; full prices; No. 2, 35½c. Barley firm; held higher; No. 2 cash and September, $1.15; October, $1.05¾; No. 3, 75½c. Rye fair and advanced; No. 1, 78c; No. 2, 70c.

PROVISIONS—Quiet and steady. Mess pork nominal at $22.50. Prime lard steady at 13¼@13½c.

FREIGHTS—Quiet but firm; wheat to Buffalo, 3¼@3c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,000 brls; wheat, 110,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 3,000 brls; wheat, 219,000 bu.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 23.—FLOUR—Dull; XX, $5.25; XXX, $5.50@5.60; choice and family, $6.75@7.50. The *Price Current* says: "In the past fortnight we have had several consignments of the new patent process of Minnesota flour; sales have been made to bakers, who state that it is superior to the old process, and makes more bread to the barrel by 40 pounds."

CORN-MEAL—Lower; $3.25.

CORN—Lower; 84@87c.

BRAN—Lower; $1.04.

COFFEE—Advanced; ordinary to prime, 18¼@21¼c.

Others unchanged.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Sept. 23.—GRAIN—Wheat dull and nominal. Corn quiet; 8,200 bu choice No. 2 mixed Western at 64½c; buyers offer 63c for ordinary No. 2 Chicago; no buyers. Rye quiet. Barley scarce and neglected.

FREIGHTS—Quiet; wheat, 6¼c; corn, 6¼c.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 23.—GRAIN—Wheat dull and nominal. Corn and oats steady and unchanged.

PETROLEUM—Strong and steady; car lots, $1.10; State test (150), 11¼c; 1@2c higher in a small way.

MARINE.

PORT OF CHICAGO, SEPT. 23.

ARRIVED—Schr H. D. Moore, Grand Haven, lumber; schr Minnie Wing, Pentwater, lumber; schr Ellen Muskegon, lumber; schr Pilgrim, Muskegon, lumber; schr E. Scoville, Muskegon, lumber; schr Ellen Grant, Saugatuck, lumber; schr Australia, Muskegon, lumber; prop India, Buffalo, sundries; schr Alleghany, Grand Haven, lumber; schr Lyman M. Davis, Ludington, lumber; stmr Corona, St. Joe, sundries; prop Messenger, St. Joe, sundries; stmr Sheboygan, Manitowoc, sundries; schr George L. Wrenn, Ludington, lumber; barge Keepsake, Bay City, lumber; prop Prindiville, Bay City, lumber; schr Waleska, Muskegon, lumber; schr Live Oak, Muskegon, lumber; schr A. Frederick, Sturgeon Bay, wood; schr Ida, Muskegon, lumber; schr L. Bates, Manistee, lumber; prop Oconto, Green Bay, sundries; scow M. N. Dunham, Pike's Pier, wood; scow Spray, Waukegan, light; schr S. Bates, Lincoln, lumber; stmr Muskegon, Muskegon, sundries; prop Manitoba, Cleveland, sundries; schr Driver, Kewaunee, wood; schr W. H. Hawkins, Union Pier, wood; schr Gold Hunter, Manistee, lumber.

CLEARED—Prop Menominee, Grand Haven; schr Groton, Port Colborne, 22,22[illegible] bu wheat; schr J. A. King, Kingston, 20,578 bu corn; prop Tecumseh, Port Colborne, 32,000 bu wheat; schr Vermont, Kalamazoo, sundries; schr John O'Neil, Buffalo, 14,000 bu wheat; schr Nevada, Oswego, 19,084 bu corn; stmr Corona, St. Joseph, sundries; barge Guiding Star, Port Huron, 26,312 bu corn; schr Grace A. Channon, Alpena, 80 bu corn, 2,800 bu oats, 50 brls flour, 10 brls pork, 15 brls beef, 1 brl lard; bark Favorite, Buffalo, [illegible] bu corn.

NIGHT CLEARANCES—Stmr James Fisk, Jr., Buffalo, 10,000 bu wheat, 16,408 bu corn, 10,000 bu oats, 400 brls flour, 200 bdls pelts, 200 bags seed; stmr Muskegon, Grand Haven, 3 bu oats, 25 pkgs flour, 1 brl pork, 15 sacks seed; stmr Muskegon, Muskegon, 4 bags seed, 9 tubs butter; schr Erie Belle, Goderich, 19,200 bu corn, 38 pkgs fruit; prop J. D. Caldwell, Port Huron, 20,741 bu corn, 608 brls flour, 80 brls oat-meal; prop Badger State, Buffalo, 40,000 bu oats, 150 brls flour, 324 bags seed, and sundries; stmr Lawrence, Ogdensburg, 6,245 bu corn, and sundries; stmr Lawrence, Brockville, 150 brls pork, and sundries; stmr Lawrence, Duncan, 40 brls flour.

LAKE FREIGHTS.

CHICAGO.

Freights were in moderate demand and a shade easier at the close. Following are the charters: To Buffalo—Prop Montana and schr Danforth, corn at private terms; schr S. H. Foster, oats at 1¾c; prop Scotia, wheat and oats. To Goderich—Schr Erie Belle, corn on private terms. To Ogdensburg—Stmr Lawrence, wheat on through rate. To Kingston—Schr Trinidad, wheat at 8¼c. Capacity—Wheat, 20,000 bu; corn, 133,000 bu; oats, 110,000 bu.

In the afternoon the schr Queen City for 40,000 bu corn to Buffalo.

BUFFALO.

The following charters were reported on the 22d: Steam barge Ballentine, schrs H. W. Sage, A. B. Moore, Northwest, coal, Buffalo to Chicago, 75c per ton, free; schr J. C. Harrison, bulk salt, Buffalo to Chicago, 20c per ton; bark Maria Martin, coal, Buffalo to Chicago, 80c per ton, free; bark William H. Vanderbilt, Ida M. Keith, coal, Buffalo to Chicago, 75c per ton, free; schr Cascade, coal, Buffalo to Racine, 75c per ton; schr Ann Maria, lumber, Port Greenwood to Buffalo, $2.25 per m ft, on rail; schrs Belle, Barkalow, scow Prime, stone, Buffalo to Cleveland, on contract; schrs Nicholson and Anderson, coal, Buffalo to Chicago, 75c per ton; schr Guelph, Buffalo to Windsor, 30c per ton; schr William Sanderson, coal, Buffalo to Detroit, 30c per ton; schr J. G. Jenkinson, bulk salt, Buffalo to Chicago, 20c per ton.

DETROIT.

Wednesday was another quiet day in the way of engagements, and fears are entertained among shippers that there will not be a revival of business during the balance of the shipping season. The following charters were reported: Schr Sunnyside, salt, Bay City to

Chicago, 15c, an advance of 1 cent above former rates; the schr L. L. Lamb with wheat to Buffalo at 2½c.

LAKE MICHIGAN.

CHICAGO.

The schr Kate Gillett has gone into one of the dock of the Chicago Dry-Dock Company for repairs....The Coast Wrecking Company's tug Rescue, on her way to this port to raise the schr John Dunn, is expected here to-day....The cargo of the prop J. S. Hurd, of Leopold & Austrian's Lake Superior Line, ashore in the Neebish Rapids, has been lightered off and placed on the prop Norman. A steam-pump from the tug Leviathan has been placed aboard of her as an extra precaution, and she is now on her way to this port for repairs....The steam-barge Redmond Prindiville, which ran upon Racine Reef Wednesday afternoon, has been pulled off, and arrived here yesterday morning leaking....The schr E. Scoville left here yesterday afternoon with a cargo of lumber for Evanston....The barge Morning Star, of the prop Mendota's tow, left here for Buffalo yesterday afternoon, light, in tow of the prop Tecumseh.

IMPORTANT TO MARINERS.

Maj. G. L. Gillespie, Major of Engineers, U. S. A., in charge of harbor-improvements at this port, has issued the following important notice to mariners:

Until the close of navigation, the lights at the entrance of Chicago River, on works of improvement, will be maintained in the following order:

On North Pier extension, a ship lantern showing a white light; on north end of United States breakwater, a red light; and on south end of breakwater, a green light.

Vessels entering by the main channel will bring the two white lights of North Pier in range, and keep the red light on the port side.

During violent storms, mariners are urged to round the south end of the breakwater, keeping the green light close on the starboard side. Behind the breakwater there is plenty of water and good holding-ground.

No trouble or expense will be spared to maintain the lights during all kinds of weather.

THE YACHT-RACE.

The Commodore of the yacht fleet has given orders to the effect that all the boats which intend to participate in the race to take place Saturday should be at the foot of Twelfth street at 12 o'clock, sharp, in order to be ready to start at the usual hour.

GOING INTO WINTER QUARTERS.

Owing to the cold weather during the last two weeks the passenger traffic on the various steamboat lines has greatly fallen off, especially on those running to Lower Lake ports. The Anchor Line, finding the business no longer profitable, has decided to withdraw its splendid iron passenger steamers for this season as fast as they arrive at Buffalo. The freight-stmrs Scott, Annie Young, and Gordon Campbell, which have been idle thus far this season, will be brought out to make up for the withdrawal of the passenger-steamers.

LOSS OF THE MARIAN EGAN.

A dispatch was received here yesterday announcing that the schr Marian Egan has been sunk near Saginaw Bay, in Lake Huron, having had a collision with an unknown vessel. The Egan, at the time of the accident was on her way from Erie to Chicago with a cargo of coal, and will undoubtedly prove a total loss. She belonged to Mr. W. Christie, of Erie, the same gentleman who just lost the schr City of Buffalo at Sand Beach. The capacity of the Erie was 251 tons, and she was valued at $8,500. She was an old vessel, having been built in April, 1861, and was rated by the insurance companies as B 1. It is understood that there is no insurance on her.

THE HURD.

The prop Joseph L. Hurd, which was aground on the Neebish, proved to be not in as bad condition as reported. She leaked but very little, and was safely gotten off yesterday afternoon. Capt. Lloyd engaged a diver at Sault Ste. Marie, who went down under her bottom and completely stopped the leak. She took on her freight, which had been lightered, and proceeded on her voyage. The prop Norman, which was called to her assistance from Portage Lake, returned again to her route between Portage and Duluth.

LAKE ERIE.

ERIE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ERIE, Pa., Sept. 23.—ARRIVAL—From Chicago, prop Merchant.

DEPARTURE—For Chicago, schr Emma C. Hutchinson.

RECEIPTS—18,600 bu wheat, 700 tons iron ore.

SHIPMENTS—1,400 tons coal.

COLLISION—The schr Marion Egan collided with the schr E. B. Williams, of Toledo, last evening near Thunder Bay, Lake Huron. The Egan instantly sank, and now lies in about 35 fathoms of water. The crew, with the exception of two, were saved, and taken on the Williams to Alpena. One of the lost was a son of the Captain, the other was a sailor, name unknown. Capt. Louch is a resident of this city, and the body of his son will be brought here for burial. The Marion Egan was a good vessel, rated B 1; was valued at about $10,000, on which there is an insurance of $8,000. The vessel was owned by Capt. William Christy and John Carse, of this city. No efforts will be made to raise her.

The passenger steamers of the Anchor Line, the China, India, Japan, and Arizona, are being laid up as fast as they arrive at Buffalo. The China will not leave, as advertised, but has been laid up. The prop Winslow, of the Lake Superior line, left for Buffalo this evening with orders to lay up for the season. The India, now on her way from Chicago, will also be laid up. The freight-boats of this line will continue to run. The freight props Gordon Campbell, Thomas A. Scott, and Annie Young, are tied up at Buffalo. The two latter have not made a trip this season.

BUFFALO.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 23.—The schr Harriett Ross is ashore at Ashtabula. An expedition from here was at work on her to-day, with prospects of success in getting her off. The Ross had cleared from that port with a cargo of coal for Buffalo, and, being driven back by a stress of weather, went ashore in trying to enter the harbor.

Three of the passenger steamers of the Anchor Line are to go into winter quarters. The China has already been laid up, and the crew paid off. The India and Japan, on their way down, will be tied up on arrival.

VESSELS PASSED PORT HURON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PORT HURON, Mich., Sept. 23.—DOWN—Props Sanilac, Westford, Alaska, Lincoln and consort; schrs Jennie White, John Magee, Joseph Paige, Mary Copley.

UP—Props Manistee, Marine City, Alpena, Jenness and barges; schrs Marco Polo, May Guthrie, John Schuette, American, Three Brothers, Delos DeWolf, Mediterranean, William Home, Seaman, Seabird.

WIND—South, light; weather, fine.

The prop Scotia, which was ashore and scuttled at Presque Isle, has been released, and has departed for her destination.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PORT HURON, Mich., Sept. 23—10 p. m.—DOWN—Props Pacific, Bay City and barges, Glasgow and barges; schr Iroquois.

UP—Props Idaho, Newburg, Sovereign, Dubuque and barges; schrs Christine Nilsson, Wauconsia, Melvin S. Bacon, A. Muir, Daniel G. Ford, Belle Hanson, S. A. Wood, Standrew.

WIND—South, gentle; weather, fine.

ILLINOIS & MICHIGAN CANAL.

BRIDGEPORT, Sept. 23.—ARRIVED—Danube, Ottawa, 4,500 bu corn, 900 bu rye; D. T. Wright, Morris, 6,100 bu corn; Gen. Sherman, Morris, 6,000 bu corn; prop Montauk, Lockport, 750 brls flour, 500 brls meal; prop China, LaSalle, 3,000 bu oats, 10,320 lbs seed; Cayuga, Romeo, 7,000 bu oats; Brilliant, Romeo, 5,500 bu oats.

CLEARED—Gen. McClellan, Joliet, 88,772 ft lumber, 10 brls salt; Maple Leaf, Lockport, 1,000 posts, 150 m shingles, 50 m lath; prop Montauk, Lockport, 4,200 bu wheat; Monte Cristo, Seneca, 84,936 ft lumber, 22 m shingles, 15 m lath.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The schr Higgie & Jones will be sold Saturday by the United States Marshal....The Committee appointed to examine the wreck of the schr Board of Trade have reported, recommending an immediate settlement with Capt. McGraw....A pier of protection has been constructed around the tower at Skillagalee. The fog-signal to be used is known as a "Siren," and will be one of the first put in service on the lakes....The schr Union Jack, which sunk a few days ago near the mouth of Detroit River, loaded with corn, is to be raised....The scow Sea Star, laden with lumber from Kalamazoo River for Chicago, was towed into St. Joseph Tuesday with 3 feet of water in her hold, and minus her entire deckload, consisting of about 40,000 feet, which was thrown overboard to save the vessel....The prop Scotia, which was ashore and scuttled at Presque Isle, has been released, and is now on her way home... A special from Petoskey says that the prop Colorado, laden with grain and merchandise from Chicago to Buffalo, and four schooners, ran into Little Traverse Bay harbor Sunday, and lay in there sheltered from the storm, and put to sea again Monday morning, although the sea was still running heavily. At 9 o'clock that morning it was snowing there furiously....Latest advices from the schr Czar, ashore on False Presque Isle, Lake Huron, are to the effect that she was breaking up, and would prove a total loss. She is laden with iron-ore. The Czar was built in Oswego in 1862, measured 313 tons, and rated B 1. She was owned by Harrison & Hearns, of Cleveland, and insured for $10,000 on a valuation of $12,500.

BUSINESS AT CLEVELAND.

Business on the docks is unprecedentedly dull for this season of the year. The hopes of those who have all along been predicting a lively time during the fall season, are being dashed to the ground, and, instead of the words of encouragement held out to the questioner some time since, nothing is now heard but the most gloomy forebodings concerning the business of the two or three months yet remaining before navigation closes. There is plenty of coal to go forward, in fact the docks may be said to be overloaded, but shippers refuse in most cases to pay the rates asked by carriers, and carriers in their turn refuse to carry at the rates offered by shippers, on account of the slim prospects of getting remunerative down freights. One dollar or even 90 cents may be good rates up, but for 2¼ to 2½ cents back on grain, and with no certain prospects of getting anything even at these figures, makes the vessel-owners rather distant in their dealings, and helps to create a general feeling of distrust all around, which is fatal to business. A great number of the larger lake crafts are also finishing up their ore contracts for the season, and their size and capacity for carrying grain, even at the above figures, at which they can make something, on account of being able to carry large loads, throws out the smaller vessels, which, on account of their size, cannot make anything, as they cannot stow away enough to overbalance their expenses, which are nearly as heavy as in the larger class of vessels. "How long, O how long, are these things to continue?"—*Leader.*

THE COURTS.

McCormick Is Heard From---Suit for Damages for False Imprisonment.

Badly-Mated Husbands and Wives---A Deluge of New Suits.

Perjury Trial in the Criminal Court—Probate Business.

CHICAGO.

M'CORMICK'S SIDE OF THE QUESTION.

A few days ago Snow & Co. filed a bill in the Circuit Court, an abstract of which was given in THE TRIBUNE at the time, in which they stated that F. A. McCormick was the contractor to build an engine-house on Thirty-fifth street, and that he owed them a large sum of money as sub-contractors, which he refused to pay. They also made some other severe charges, and, therefore, asked for an injunction to prevent him from collecting the amount due him from the city lest he should omit to pay them, and leave them in difficulty.

Yesterday Mr. McCormick, the defendant, filed with the Board of Public Works a sworn statement or affidavit, in which he states the defense which he proposes to make to the above-named suit.

After stating in the affidavit that he is sole contractor, and that he understands that a number of charges have been made to the Board of Public Works against him by the complainants, and that he is desirous of preventing any injury to himself, he says the facts in brief are as follows: Snow & Co. executed a contract, as they allege, to do the mason work for $4,000, but they were not to be paid until the entire contract was fulfilled and the work had passed inspection. They have not, however, finished their part of the work yet, and have been so dilatory in what they have done that they only roofed the building last week, and there is now only three weeks in which to finish it, according to the terms of the contract. McCormick also claims that he has paid Snow & Co., at two different times, and sends with his affidavit two checks drawn in their favor to prove his statement. Part of the money so paid, he says, was to his own knowledge used in paying laborers, while the remainder was converted to their own private use. McCormick further charges that he was compelled to employ other parties to do some of their work, as he learned that they were not responsible. He, however, proposes to keep his contract in future, and not pay them anything, for his own protection, until their contract was completed.

The defendant next indignantly denies the charge of his insolvency, and claims that he is at the present time worth $60,000 above all debts against him; that he can on twenty-four hours' notice control more money than the whole engine-house costs. He also offers to increase his bond for the completion of the engine-house, and the payment of all just claims against it, to the sum of $10,000. In view of all these facts, the defendant asks that the Board of Public Works will ignore the charges of Snow & Co., and pay him the amounts due him, so that he can finish the contract by Oct. 15, as he agreed to do. All of which statements, as he confidently swears, "are correct and true without exception."

HEAVY SUIT FOR DAMAGES.

A suit was begun yesterday afternoon in the United States Circuit Court by R. H. Austin against James S. Waterman, of Sycamore, in which $50,000 damages are claimed for an alleged false imprisonment and malicious prosecution. Col. Austin was arrested last winter at Sycamore on a charge of larceny. Three indictments were found against him, but only one was tried, and on this he was acquitted, Mr. W. W. O'Brien being his counsel. The other indictments were then dropped. The present suit was brought to recover damages for that prosecution.

DIVORCES.

John D'Armant complains that his wife, Annie, has committed adultery, and he regards that as sufficient cause for divorce.

Anna E. Baumann says that she has an ordinary amount of patience, but that it has all been exhausted in trying to live with her husband, George H. Baumann. Not only does George get drunk, but he abuses her, attacking her with knives and revolvers, until she is afraid to live with him longer. He has repeatedly been arrested for his riotous conduct, and she claims that her only chance to preserve her life is by getting a divorce from him.

Peter Lynch is also a candidate for a divorce. His trouble is that he was arrested in 1869 at the suit of Mary McMahon on a charge of bastardy, and while under duress was induced to marry her. They separated as soon as the service was performed, and have never lived together. Complainant therefore charges the defendant with having deserted him, and asks for a divorce on that ground.

George Wilson says that he lived with his wife Mary in all innocence and ignorance for nearly two years and until July last, when he learned to his sorrow that she had transferred her affections to a livery-stable keeper, and was in the habit of making assignations with him. Complainant also charges that she is an habitual drunkard, and for these reasons desires a divorce.

ITEMS.

Judge Blodgett was in his rooms yesterday, but transacted no business.

In the habeas corpus case of Patrick Murphy, a hearing was had yesterday, and the prisoner remanded to jail.

The motion for an injunction in the case of Shook & Palmer vs. McKee Rankin, to restrain him from playing "The Two Orphans," will be heard to-day before Judge Drummond.

To-day is the last day of service in the Superior Court.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

Abraham W. Seaver, of Massachusetts, filed a bill against David Nichols and wife, Randolph Nichols, Martin Conley, H. M. Holden, the First National Bank of Kansas City, and W. M. Bush to foreclose a trust-deed for $7,000 on the E. ½ of the N. E. ¼ of Sec. 3, 17, 11, and the W ½ of the N. W. ¼ of Sec. 2, 17, 11, and the N. ½ of the N. E. ¼ of Sec. 10, and the N. W. ¼ of the N. W. ¼ of Sec. 11, 17, 11.

The Third National Bank of Chicago sued A. C. Stedman for $1,600.

Watrous, Lewis & Co. sued Cushar and Benjamin Friedberg for $1,500.

Andrew Olson brought suit for $2,000 against Ezekiel Morrison.

H. P. Curd and B. O. Babcock began a suit for $3,000 against Orville Olcott.

C. C. Reed, H. Wright, and M. Messner sued Thomas Todd and S. A. French for $2,500.

SUPERIOR COURT IN BRIEF.

The Rock Island Glass Company began a suit for $4,000 against John T. Lester and C. M. Updike.

J. C. Grubb, John McLaughlin, and Samuel Winchester brought suit for $3,000 against Joseph Butler and Joseph Harris.

Anthony O. Boyle began a suit in trespass against the Michigan Central Railroad Company, laying damages at $20,000.

Charles H. Beckwith began a suit to recover $2,400 from Oscar Field.

David M. Hillis sued the Chicago Artificial Stone Company for $1,500.

Olive A. Lunt began an action in trespass to recover $2,500 damages from August Wallbaum.

David E. Taylor brought suit for $3,000 against the New York, Chicago & San Francisco Insurance Company.

The Chicago Seed Company sued the First National Bank of Chicago for $3,000.

A. O. Russell, R. J. Morgan, J. M. Armstrong, and J. F. Robinson filed a præcipe against Julia A. Bird, B. W. Putnam, and Joseph G. Gibbons, claiming $2,500.

Lemuel N. Baldwin also filed a præcipe indicating his desire to collect $6,000 from Asa Vail and Ellen P. Vail.

F. F. Webster brought suit for $2,000 against James A. Clybourne.

The Commercial National Bank in like manner indicated that it would like to have Ira P. Bowen and Thomas B. Kent pay it $2,000.

Charles D. Hinman filed a bill against William Hansbrough, to foreclose a mortgage for $8,000 on Blocks 4 and 5 in Pitner's Subdivision of the southwest ¼ of Sec. 27, 38, 14.

Jackson Willsey began a suit for $1,000 against the Commercial Insurance Company of St. Louis.

M. W. Powell sued J. C. Caldwell and D. J. Wren for $1,500 each.

F. W. Clarke brought suit for $1,500 against R. C. Meldrum, and another for a like amount against D. N. Webster.

CIRCUIT COURT.

Russell, Morgan & Co. filed a bill against Julia A. Bird and B. W. Putnam to foreclose a mortgage for $1,500 on the undivided ½ of the undivided ½ of the west ½ of the west ½ of the east ½ of the northwest ¼ of Sec. 35, 39, 13.

COUNTY COURT.

In the estate of R. Moody the will was proven, and letters testamentary were issued to John H. Clough and James J. Noble, under bond for $18,000.

In the estate of Ellen Byrones an order of attachment was issued against John F. Ryan, the executor, returnable to-day at 10 o'clock.

An order was made confirming assessment-rolls Nos. 46, 47, 49, 52, 53, and 59 of the Town of Lake.

In the estate of Henreich Kohl the will was proven, and letters testamentary were granted to Dorothea Kohl, under bond for $7,200.

In the matter of Thomas Tilley, an insolvent debtor, a jury was waived, and the Court found in favor of the debtor, and ordered his discharge.

In the estate of Mark Merritt, the will was proven, and letters testamentary were granted to George A. Hamilton under bond for $8,000.

The will of Alice B. Jacobson was filed and admitted to probate in the County Court yesterday. The instrument bore date of Feb. 26, 1874, and letters testamentary were granted to Augustus Jacobson under bond for $200,000. The will provides that an equal undivided one-half of so much of the E. ½ of the E. ½ of the N. W. ¼ of Sec. 35, 39, 13, as lies north of the west fork of the North Branch of the Chicago River, said land having been deeded to deceased as a wedding gift, shall revert to her husband; that her brother, Henry T. Blow, of St. Louis, and her husband shall share alike in all other of her estate of every kind. The witnesses to the will were Harriet Clarke and Abbot L. Adams. The estate is valued at $100,000 a part of which is located in the State of Missouri.

CRIMINAL COURT.

George M. Parsons, of the late firm of French, Shaw & Co., doing a wholesale paint and oil business on East Randolph street, was arraigned in the Criminal Court yesterday morning on the charge of perjury, on an indictment found by the last Grand Jury. The circumstances of the case are as follows:

It appeared that one James A. Whittaker held two promissory notes of the firm in question for $500 each, which had been given to satisfy a claim against them for whitelead, etc. In August, Whittaker brought suit on the notes in the Circuit Court, when Parsons came forward for the firm of French, Shaw & Co., of which he was a member, and made affidavit of merits in the suit, setting forth that the firm had an offset to the notes in question growing out of a shortage on the material purchased of the plaintiff. The affidavit led to a continuance of the suit for judgment on the notes.

Mr. Whittaker then went before the Grand Jury and caused the indictment of Parsons for perjury, alleged to have been committed in making the aforesaid affidavit.

The impaneling of the jury was a tedious process, which was completed about noon. Assistant State's-Attorney Birch and John Van Arman conducted the prosecution, and Messrs Bradley and Tuttle the defense. The evidence adduced by the prosecution tended to show that the full amount of seed was delivered, hence there could not have been any shortage or offset to the notes in question, and that the affidavit must necessarily have been false. Thirteen witnesses were examined for the prosecution, after which that side of the case was rested, and the Court adjourned. The defense will commence this morning and occupy most of the day.

In the matter of The People vs. W. W. Wilcox, of the Town of Cicero, ten additional days were given to plead, answer, or demur to the information.

JUDGMENTS.

SUPERIOR COURT—JUDGE GARY—W. H. Callender vs. The Agricultural Insurance Company, of Watertown, N. Y., $156.—J. Callaghan vs. M. Evans and J. Hickey, $794.23.

CIRCUIT COURT—CONFESSIONS—MacLachlan, Campbell & Co. vs. Lachlan and Thomas MacLachlan, $10,631.75.

JUDGE ROGERS—George M. Grows vs. Walter G. Addison, $5,087.50.

JUDGE BOOTH—John Anderberg vs. Enos and Senina Hughes, $115.—Maria A. Conkey vs. J. R. Shipherd, $107.22.—Honorah Washington vs. Patrick and Ann Cosgrove, $93.88.—H. B. Kimball et al., use of Sheridan, Receiver vs. Daniel J. Wrenn, $169.49.—J. McDonnell vs. Patrick Grady, $200.80.—First National Bank of Morris vs. William H. Emerson, $685.29.—Valentine Blatz vs. Charles Peck, $508.70.—James McLean vs. George Wise, the Murray Iron Works, the Perkins' Engine Company, and Kirkwood & Dunkley, $50.—A. W. Allen vs. William I. Proudfoot, $116.76.

ELSEWHERE.

ILLINOIS SUPREME COURT.

OTTAWA, Ill., Sept. 23.—Supreme Court proceedings to-day:

MOTIONS DECIDED.

No. 23. Grinnell et al. vs. Cockerell; petition for rehearing denied, but the opinion will be modified.

25. Eames et al. vs. Der Germania Turn Verein; petition denied.

29. The Michigan Central Railroad Company vs. Carrow; for use, and cause remanded.

In Nos. 30, Kelley et al. vs. Kellogg et al.; 32, Hapwood vs. Rumsey; 33, Stone et al. vs. Daggett et al.; 34, Stone et al. vs. Harding; and 35, Thompson vs. Reynolds, petitions for rehearing were denied.

121. Davidson et al. vs. Lighten; motion to dismiss allowed.

185. Holcomb vs. The People; motion overruled.

219. Lynch et al. vs. Swain; same.

45. Frost et al. vs. Chittick et al.; dismissed.

333. Miller vs. The People ex rel.; motion denied.

On motion of the Attorney-General, No. 67 on the civil docket was transferred to the people's docket, and the 6th day of October was fixed for calling the people's cases.

Charges of unprofessional conduct were preferred against K. J. Hill by the Chicago Bar Association.

114. The Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad Company vs. McMillen et al.; motion to strike the exhibit from the record.

712. Doyle vs. Conlin; motion to strike bill of exceptions from the record.

418. Knott vs. Hendrickson; motion for additional security on the appeal bond.

Motion to strike No. 96 from the docket and consolidate it with No. 157, Berger et al. vs. Peterson, allowed.

16. People's docket—The people ex rel. Moses vs. Smith; motion for rule to show cause why his name should not be stricken from the roll of attorneys.

128. The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company vs. Hampton; suit dismissed by agreement.

780. Allen vs. Shepard; motion for extension of time to file abstract of record.

781. The Chicago Christian Union vs. Finley, and 782, Keller vs. Ellis et al., dismissed, with 5 per cent damages.

156. The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company vs. The People, etc., placed at the foot of the docket by agreement.

730. Stewart vs. The Hibernia Banking Association; motion to set aside the order of dismissal.

290. Cushman vs. The People ex rel. Rumsey; same motion.

693. Bingham et al. vs. Atha et al.; motion to dismiss the appeal for want of a bill of exceptions.

CALL OF THE DOCKET.

61. Krule vs. Wilson; taken.

62. Williams vs. Rhodes; passed.

63. Lyon vs. Culbertson; taken.

64. The People ex rel., etc., vs. The Board of Trade of Chicago and the Directors thereof is now being argued by Messrs. Swett and Hardy Herrick, the attorneys for the appellant, and Lawrence & Winston, Campbell & Lawrence, and Dent & Black for the appellees.

LICENSES GRANTED.

The following were granted license to practice law in this State on foreign license: M. T. Curry, B. W. Sharp, William W. Gurley, A. V. Larimer, W. E. Leffingwell, M. C. White, J. F. Scott, and H. Martin; Leslie Carter, on diploma.

THE WARD WILL CASE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Sept. 23.—The time of the Circuit Court in the Ward will case was to-day wholly occupied by the address of Theodore Romeyn, in behalf of the contestants of the will. He went into Ward's family history to show that, both in his ancestry and posterity, he was of a family of insane and idiotic proclivities. The pressure came upon the charge of spiritualism, the belief in which they claim influenced him in the bestowing of his bequests, and made him, on that subject at least, to all intents insane. One of the Fox mediums is here to testify on this point, and the interesting points of the trial are now at hand.

NEW YORK CANAL-FRAUDS.

The Indictment Against George D. Lord.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 21.—George D. Lord and William H. Bowman, of Rochester, arrived here to-day at 2 p. m. in charge of officers sent from this city for their arrest, accompanied by their attorney, W. F. Cogswell, of Rochester, and were arraigned before Judge Clinton. The charges against Lord are bribery and conspiracy.

Bail was fixed at $25,000 on the charge of bribery, and at $5,000 on the charge of conspiracy, Thomas Leighton, of Rochester, qualifying as bondsman.

W. H. Bowman was next arraigned for conspiracy with George D. Lord and others. He pleaded not guilty, and was admitted to bail in the sum of $5,000, his surety being Charles O. Morse, of Rochester.

The indictment against Lord covered fifty-two pages of legal cap, and contains seven counts, in substance as follows:

That on the 1st day of February, 1871, John Hand owned a claim against the State of New York for work done for the State under three several contracts entered into by him; one for dredging Black Rock Harbor, one for dredging the Erie Basin, and one for dredging the Ohio Basin. That the price paid and to be paid for said work and dredging was insufficient to pay the expenses incurred in doing said work, and that the claim of said Hand for compensation over and above the price agreed to be paid by the State was a large amount, viz., $65,415.14. That it was understood and agreed between Hand and Lord that to obtain the allowance and payment of the claim, an act authorizing payment of the same must be passed by the Legislature. That for the purpose of procuring the enactment of the law authorizing payment of the claim a bill entitled An act for the relief of John Hand must be introduced in the Legislature and Assembly, and was such a matter as might be brought before Lord in his official capacity as a member of the Assembly. That as such member of the Assembly, on the 23d of February, 1871, at Buffalo, he did feloniously, willfully, and corruptly receive and accept from Hand an agreement and assignment made by Hand, whereby Hand assigned and promised and agreed to pay to Lord, as such member of Assembly, two-thirds of any and all additional moneys over and above the amounts provided to be paid by the express terms of the several contracts of Hand with the people of the State of New York on the several contracts as stated above that might be paid or awarded to be paid on account of any alliance or award by the Board of Canal Commissioners to Hand by being introduced and brought before the Assembly and Legislature upon its becoming a law; and that Lord, a member of the Assembly, might have, collect, and receive all moneys paid and awarded to be paid to Hand by the proper officers of the State to pay the same, and that the assignment and agreement aforesaid was so feloniously, willfully, and corruptly received and accepted by Lord, with the understanding by Lord that his official action, as member of the Assembly, upon said bill, was to be influenced thereby, to wit: That Lord, as such member of Assembly, would support, favor, and vote for the passage of said bill to be introduced into the Assembly when the same should be put upon its passage therein, against the form of the statute in such cases made and provided. That the bill entitled "The act for the relief of John Hand" was introduced into the Legislature and Assembly on the 26th of February, 1871, and was passed on the 19th of April, 1871, and that Lord, as a member of the Assembly, willfully, corruptly, and feloniously gave his official influence and vote in favor of said bill and its passage, and when it was introduced and passed by the Assembly. That one Lewis J. Bennett was interested in the Hand contracts, and had charge, management, and superintendence of said works; that Bennett and Hand claimed the price to be paid by the State to Hand was inadequate. That Hand had an equitable and just claim against the State for the additional sum of $65,415.14 on account of three several contracts, and that to obtain the allowance and payment of this amount by the State an agreement was entered into at the city of Buffalo, Feb. 5, 1871, between Bennett, Hand, and George D. Lord, as a member of the Assembly, that a bill must and should be introduced into, and passed by, the Legislature and Assembly authorizing, requiring, and directing the payment of the said amount. The fifth clause charges the receiving, accepting, and entertaining a proposition by Lord from Bennett for two-thirds of his allowance, spoken of before, and charges that this was received by Lord for his official vote, action, and influence, and that Lord, as a member of the Assembly, on the 9th day of February, 1871, at Buffalo, received of and from Lewis J. Bennett his promise and understanding to make and furnish George D. Lord a gift and thing of value, to wit: The agreement and promise of Hand to give and pay to one John Kiley two-thirds of the amount expected, to be awarded as additional allowance expected to be awarded as before set forth, and this promise of Hand was accepted by Lord as a member of the Assembly, with the understanding that his official action was to be influenced thereby.

Lewis Bennett and Thaddeus C. Davis, of Buffalo, were in town, arraigned on charges of conspiracy to defraud the State of New York, and were admitted to bail in the sum of $5,000 each to appear from day to day.

RELIGIOUS NEWS.

THE IRA BROWN TRIAL.

The investigation of the charges preferred against Ira Brown by C. A. Maydwell was begun last night in the Ada Street Methodist Church. The members of the Committee were: H. F. Lazier, Charles W. Barnes, William T. Smith, A. Scranton, Dr. T. C. Duncan, A. J. Bell, Brother White, Brother Lindsley, Brother Gage, Brother Richardson, and Brother Powers. The defendant, Ira Brown, and his attorney, Morton Culver, were in attendance, and there was a good muster of members of the congregation.

The Rev. A. Gurney stated that he was authorized to preside at the trial, and accordingly took the chair.

Devotional exercises were then held, and after other preliminaries the President read the charges and specifications, which have already appeared in THE TRIBUNE.

When defendant was called upon for his plea, Mr. Culver asked for the reading of the commission by which the Court was held. This was done and Mr. Culver then objected to the Court proceeding any further, as the authority was insufficient; no time or place for the trial was specified.

The President overruled this objection, as he was authorized to try cases any time during his year of office.

Mr. Culver entered an exception to the jurisdiction of the Court, and then made formal objections to the charges, and nearly all the specifications, which were severally overruled.

The examination of the committee-men was next undertaken by Mr. Culver. They all knew more or less about the matter. Some admitted prejudice against defendant, and one impartial individual, in answer to the usual question, said he thought if the charges were true Brown ought to be "bounced,"—a remark which greatly tickled the audience.

Objections were entered to H. H. Gage and T. C. Duncan "for cause," and these gentlemen were excused from service on the Committee. Their places were not supplied, as five is a sufficient number, according to the discipline of the church, to try such cases.

Mr. James Frake, attorney for the Church, then addressed the jury, going over the facts connected with the trouble. They believed that the various suits against the church were instituted by defendant with a view to injure it, and that he had attempted to bribe members of the press to color up matters from his standpoint.

Mr. H. W. Cheney was the first witness called. He testified to being present at the election of Trustees June 3, 1875; he heard Thomas, in whose name the legal proceedings had been instituted, consult the defendant as to what he (Thomas) should say.

In cross-examination witness said this occurred a few minutes before the bogus injunction was served.

Mr. E. T. Stover testified to a conversation held with Brown, during which the latter said he had induced Thomas to "go back" on the Trustees of the church. Defendant also said he had employed Thomas in his office, but was scarcely able to define his duty.

The reporter of THE TRIBUNE was next called and stated that defendant had on one occasion offered him $25 to "write up" the church and tone down anything uncanny which attached to him in connection with his recent "bounce" by the Rev. Mr. Deming.

The witness was subjected to a stiff but stupid cross-examination by defendant's counsel, who, like many other pettifoggers, thinks a great deal can be effected by a few greenbacks.

Mr. R. W. Versey deposed that Brown had characterized the church fight as a mean, dirty business, and that himself and party would continue bringing suits until the church was beaten.

The inquiry was adjourned to this evening.

THE FIRST CHURCH.

It is not yet settled who the new pastor of the First Methodist Church is to be. The Board wish to retain Dr. Thomas, and if that is impossible will then turn their attention to C. G. Trusdell, Superintendent of the Relief and Aid Society. Some of the members favor the Rev. Mr. Jewett, of the First Church at Aurora, who will probably be called if neither of the others can be secured. The Rev. Mr. Caldwell, of Joliet, who has been spoken of in connection with the First Church, is the selection for Ada Street Church. There is, however, a considerable feeling in his favor for the First Church in case Dr. Thomas cannot be retained.

The Rev. J. M. Caldwell has for the past two years been connected with the First Methodist Church of Joliet. He came to the church under anything else than favorable auspices, for at the time the congregation was divided, one party seeking the establishment of another church, and the other adhering firmly to the old organization. He entered upon his work there with a deep earnestness, and eschewing all bias, which was an extremely difficult task under the circumstances, he has succeeded in almost doubling the size of the congregation, and in awakening a new religious interest, which is felt throughout the city. He is a gentleman of fair natural ability, a close student, and an humble and devout Christian. He is full of energy, possessed of good social qualities, and although not a man of the common people, is looked up to and calculated to win the esteem of those among whom he labors, even outside of his church relations. In the pulpit he is plain, practical, and impressive, and by his industry and religious zeal has won an enviable reputation as a revivalist.

CHRIST CHURCH.

A meeting was held last evening at Christ Church for the purpose of electing delegates to the Synodical Convention to be held in this city Sept. 28. Mr. William Aldrich, Senior Warden, presided, and Dr. J. N. Hyde acted as Secretary.

Bishop Cheney, Mr. C. S. Hutchins, and Mr. Charles Follansbee were appointed to nominate delegates, and they reported the following:

Delegates—Gurden L. Hubbard, William E. Wheeler, Sam H. Moore, Levi C. Merrick, Alfred F. Barton, Charles H. Lunt, Dr. J. N. Hyde, Charles S. Field, Henry A. Porter, James W. Finlay, J. W. Barrell, C. C. Greenly, L. P. Morehouse, William Edmonds, Henry L. Hatch, G. P. Buckingham, P. F. Chase, Dr. Charles R. E. Koch.

Alternates—Peter Van Schaack, Charles Fargo, James H. Gilbert, John H. Mott, Dr. H. F. Hurlbut, Dr. Aaron Gibbs, E. F. Hurlbut, John N. Staples, John Benham, Henry White, F. W. Tourtellotte, Josiah Stiles, Charles S. Mauran, Henry Sumner, Dodge, W. Keith, Charles Follansbee, Sr., John H. Bowers, Lawson A. Pierce.

The report was accepted and the meeting adjourned.

THE HALSTED STREET M. E. CHURCH.

Messrs. T. W. Harvey, F. E. Bradley, H. J. Thompson, John Culver, S. A. Kean, D. R. Dyche, O. Huse, E. J. Decker, H. W. Matthews, and Perley Lowe, prominent Methodists of this city, have undertaken a work which is set forth in the following circular:

We have undertaken to erect a block on Halsted Street M. E. Church property, on Halsted street, near Canalport avenue, at a cost of about $25,000. A part of the amount—say $18,000—we shall borrow, and depend upon the liberality of the people for the balance. In the building, which will be nearly 100 feet square, we provide an audience-room adapted both for church, Sunday-school, and social purposes. There will also be four stores and basements, and a hall and several offices. This arrangement will give to the Halsted Street M. E. Church society an audience-room, parsonage, and janitor's services; and when the loan is paid, which will require about ten years, the income will be used in missionary and charitable work in the crowded portions of the city, so that your donation now will not only help place this society on a substantial basis, but will do good in similar work for many years to come. Halsted Street Church is the only English-speaking evangelical church in a neighborhood of about 15,000 people.

DUBUQUE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Sept. 23.—The Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church is in session and disposing of routine business delegated to the several committees.

THE FINANCIAL PROBLEM.

II.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

CHICAGO, Sept. 21.—Once more I desire space in your columns to bring to the notice of *thinkers* about Finance (not tinkers of currency) three points in which existing Finance seems to me to be deficient, or in error.

And I would like to have a few axiomatic truths kept in mind, as: (*a.*) "*Value is purchasing power.*" (*b.*) "*The value of all commodities is governed by the law of supply and demand,*"—this formula necessarily including all the influence of cost of production, for increased cost diminishes demand, and diminished cost increases supply, many things often exchanging for much more, and others for much less, than the cost of their production. (*c.*) "*Gold and silver are only commodities.*"

1. Finance errs in supposing that gold (or silver) as *the standard of value*, possesses inherently a certain fixedness of intrinsic value that cannot change or be changed (except the slow changes caused by *relative* increase or decrease of the total supply from the mines of the world, as compared with the entire volume of other commodities, each seeking exchange with the other—which slow changes of value being *inevitable* through the action of the law of supply and demand, must be accepted *as such* in all systems of Finance)—that is, Finance *errs* in supposing that *all other* changes of relative value between gold and other commodities, are *always* in the commodities and *never* in the gold. I mean to say that the value of the gold may and does change just as the value of other commodities does under variable influences constantly acting, other than the above exception, and that the contrary doctrine, as I think, leads to some of the fundamental errors of past and present Financial systems.

2. Finance errs when it makes the measure of value gold (and silver in small sums), the sole legal tender, or lawful medium of exchange to pay debts—"specie payment on demand." This enacted impossibility works a great deal of unnecessary mischief, and is only very remotely, awkwardly or destructively the cause of keeping credit at par with gold when it is so at par, or apparently so. The demand for gold thus created, and at times made active, *must and does* increase its value in proportion to the intenseness of this demand, else there is no such thing as science in Finance.

3. This science errs in making a distinction between the different forms of credit-medium-of-exchange, which are in use exchanging commodities everywhere and liquidating debt; and errs also in making a distinction between other commodities and gold (and silver) *as commodities* in the practical working of specie-payment-on-demand finance; thus *mixing* things that ought to be kept entirely distinct, and must be so kept if we are ever to have a system of finance working satisfactorily in harmony with natural law. I mean to say that Finance is in error in not recognizing the fact—*the scientific, philosophical, vital fact*—that in this financial problem, credit—*all credit* is the factor upon one side, and *all commodities*, including gold and silver, are the factors on the other side of this *unsolved* problem. This mixing of gold and credit in the financial system factitiously; not limiting the relation between the two just as the relation between other commodities and credit is limited naturally, so far as the office of exchange is concerned; gives a very variable value to the gold at certain times necessarily (this shall be logically and scientifically demonstrated), and therefore, together with the same effect under Head 2, makes it a *very unjust measure* of value.

Now, I wish not to be misapprehended here: *I do not say* that gold cannot be a steady and just measure of value, for I do know and believe that it is the best, in every respect, measure of value that the world has got, or probably ever will have; but to have it at its best estate it must *be left alone* to the sole action of the natural law of supply and demand. What I do say is: that existing financial systems destroy its natural steadiness of value.

The "authorities" and teachers of the science have not seen this important truth—fact, that the value of gold in the existing systems of finance does fluctuate very greatly, *and blindly* (which is the reason, perhaps, that it has not been before perceived); the erroneous idea of fixed intrinsic value (at any present time) also aiding to prevent this discovery.

The value of gold is now always constantly acted upon by two diametrically opposing influences, and the natural steadiness of value that it otherwise would have is thereby destroyed, factitiously changed, which ought not to be. If gold is to be the measure of all other values, it ought to be subject to no changes of value except the "inevitable" and very slow one spoken of under Head 1, so that it may be the most just measure attainable.

The two opposing influences that I speak of, are: *on one side* the various demands for gold (and silver), as; for use in the arts; for use as a convenient and customary medium of exchange throughout the world; together with the intense demand spoken of under my second head at times superadded, and always impending; and, *on the other side*, the use of credit so largely throughout the world as medium of exchange and a *substitute* for gold (and silver); which use of credit neutralizes the first influences to a very great degree; else gold and silver would be at an *exceedingly high value* to-day, but whenever the credit becomes an imperative demand for the gold and silver in addition to the usual or normal demand for the arts and as customary medium of exchange—one or two commodities against hundreds or thousands possibly, bear in mind—then the demand is suddenly and greatly increased; and the degree of the force of this neutralizing influence of credit is very much changed, lessened; *it acts on the other side*; and the value of the gold *must* also change spasmodically, else there is no such thing as science in finance.

And there can be no approximately correct test or measure of the *degree* of this change at any time or in any way. Neither can there be any such test or measure of the degree of the force of these two opposing influences, which are thus acting constantly upon the value of the measure (gold or silver); for it is the measure *itself*, and the *only* measure, that thus changes in value. All other commodities being subject to constant and frequent and irregular changes of value relative to each other, and to gold at its natural, steady value, cannot therefore be relied upon to test or measure these variations in the value of gold (*the measure*), except perhaps loosely and uncertainly by estimating general averages.

The only remedy is, to put an end to these factitiously-produced variations in the value of the measure; to rescue it from the adverse influences of these opposing forces; by dealing with it in finance as indicated under my third head; but still adhering to it fixedly as the one only possible, steady measure of value if well used; unless we take the kindred commodity, silver, as the measure, which might do. This method will surely solve once for all some of the principal practical difficulties of this puzzling financial problem.

If any persons *doubt that this can be done*, because it has not heretofore been done, or its importance seen in nearly 6,000 years of financial and barter experience, let me remind them that the circulation of the blood in the human body was unknown for nearly as long a period; that the simple truths of astronomy which every school-child now understands; the daily and yearly motions of the earth on which these skeptics live, have been known only a few centuries; and so of almost all the now known truths of all sciences; and new discoveries in each and all are now daily made or expected. Why should Social Science—acknowledged to be as yet in a very undeveloped stage of growth—of which this truth can be but a budding twig of the branch named Finance, growing out of the bough called Political Economy, on the trunk known as Government—be an exception to this law of slow and sure progress?

Our trouble is, that the occult principles of Finance have been claimed by assumed authorities to be all already well understood. Could the branch have been mature and perfect before the tree had begun to take on form and comeliness? This very budding truth may yet develop itself into good fruit; depending upon natural law for its perfection.

I remain, Mr. Editor, yours and my fellow-sufferers, obedient servant, INVESTIGATOR.

THE LOUISIANA SUGAR TRADE.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 23.—The Chamber of Commerce to-day adopted a resolution indorsing the action of the New Orleans Chamber in its adoption of 12 per cent of actual tare in the hogsheads of Louisiana or plantation sugar. The resolution was accompanied by an indorsement of over 100 grocers, who agree to instruct their agents or commission merchants to purchase for them on no other terms.

ADVANCE IN COAL.

NEW YORK, Sept. 23.—The principal coal companies raised their prices 10 cents per ton yesterday. The Delaware & Hudson and the Delaware & Lackawanna and Western Companies agreed to suspend shipments to competitive points for two weeks, confining their business during that time to their Western and local trade.

EDUCATIONAL.

ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN
Family and Day School.

MISS M. LOUISE PUTNAM

Will open the tenth year of her school, at her residence, No 68 Marlborough-st., Boston, Massachusetts, Sept. 30, 1875.

Refers by permission to her patron, Right-Rev. Benjamin H. Paddock, D. D., Bishop of Massachusetts; also, to Right-Rev. F. D. Huntington, D. D., Bishop of Central New York; Hon. Wm. M. Evarts, New York; Rev. A. P. Peabody, D. D., Harvard University.

Circulars may be obtained by addressing Miss Putnam.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL.

Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children. Rev. THEODORE IRVING, LL.D., Rector, 21 West Thirty-second-st., New York. Dr. Irving's special class for the study of the English Language and Literature, as illustrating and illustrated by History, with readings from the best authors, will begin in November. His class for the historical and critical study of the Fine Arts will begin at the same time. The Fall Term begins on Wednesday, Sept. 29, 1875. For Circulars and information apply as above.

Chicago Ladies' Seminary, 15 & 17 Sheldon-st.

Thirteenth year opens Sept. 15. Superior advantages in every department, Classical, English, European and Musical. Pupils can enter for either course, for selected branches, or the study of Art alone. Rare opportunities in the Reading and Elocution Classes under Prof. E. M. BOOTH, who will also form a Private Class for Ladies not connected with the institution. Location choice; buildings ample, and all the appointments for either boarding or day pupils unsurpassed. MISS GREGG, Principal.

PARK INSTITUTE,
FOR GIRLS AND YOUNG LADIES,
75 and 77 Ashland-av., Chicago.

Four full departments of instruction. Boarding Department enlarged. Rooms all newly furnished. Large and efficient corps of teachers. Kindergarten in charge of Mrs. E. M. HOWARD. Fall term begins Sept. 15. For catalogues or particulars address the Principal.

Terms in Kindergarten, $12.00 per quarter.

MADAME O. DA SILVA AND MRS. ALEX. BRADFORD'S (formerly Mrs. Ogden Hoffman's) English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, with calisthenics. No. 17 West Thirty-eighth-st., New York. Reopens Sept. 27. Application may be made by letter or personally, as above.

MICHIGAN SEMINARY, at KALAMAZOO.

Excellent facilities here offered for thorough instruction in an extended course. The School is a truly Christian home. Expenses only $175 per year. Superior advantages for the study of Music, Painting, and Modern Languages. Location healthy and delightful. Some vacancies yet remain. Apply for catalogue and further information to the Principal, MISS JEANNETTE FISHER, Kalamazoo, Mich.

LOGAN SQUARE SEMINARY.

This Boarding and Day School for Ladies, situated 1809 Vine-st., Philadelphia, will be reopened Sept. 15, 1875. Miss S. A. SCULL, Miss J. PINDELL, Principals.

PEEKSKILL (N. Y.) MILITARY ACADEMY.

Opens Sept. 8, 1875. New Gymnasium. $400 per year. Address Messrs. WRIGHT & DONALD.

MRS. W. G. BRYAN'S BOARDING-SCHOOL

For Young Ladies, Batavia, N. Y. For references, inquire of State's Attorney Charles H. Reed.

LAKE FOREST ACADEMY.

A college-preparatory school for boys. Fall term begins Sept 2. A. R. SABIN, Principal.

AMUSEMENTS.

ADELPHI THEATRE.

NO INJUNCTION.

The management take pleasure in stating that the contemplated litigation to determine the question of the copyright of the "Two Orphans," has not interfered with the performance of this thrilling romantic drama.

This (Friday) evening at 8, and to-morrow (Saturday) Matinee at 2 p. m., the Celebrated

M'KEE RANKIN COMBINATION,

In John Oxenford's Grand Romantic Drama, The

TWO ORPHANS.

The most remarkable and enduring success ever known to the stage.

N. B.—No extra charge for Reserved Seats.

Each Tableau Awakens Tumultuous Enthusiasm.

The Production Pronounced the Acme of Scenic and Histrionic Excellence, and immeasurably superior to any previous presentation of this Charming Drama.

EXTRA NOTICE.—Seats for the Two Orphans may be secured at J. Bauer & Co.'s Music Store, Palmer House, without extra charge.

Two Orphan Matinee Saturday.

NEW CHICAGO THEATRE.

Clark-st., near Randolph, opposite Sherman House.

Every Night and Saturday Matinee,

GRAND PRODUCTION OF THE FAMOUS SENSATION OF PARIS AND LONDON,

IN 8 ACTS, CALLED THE

TWO ORPHANS,

WITH MAGNIFICENT PICTORIAL EFFECTS,

A Great Cast of Characters, New and Gorgeous Costumes and Appointments, New Scenic Views of Old Paris by John Hillyard, J. H. Rogers, and W. Langridge.

Seats can be secured one week in advance.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

GREAT SUCCESS!

THE HIT OF THE SEASON:

SECOND WEEK!

M'VICKER AS GINX.

RUNNING A CORNER!

EVERY NIGHT AND SATURDAY MATINEE.

Soon to be produced—THE SEA OF ICE in a gorgeous manner.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

This Evening, BENEFIT OF J. G. RUSSELL.

THE FAMOUS

CALIFORNIA MINSTRELS,

In a chaste bill of fun. Immense Success of the Great play entitled

THE TWO OFF-UNS.

Every evening and Wednesday and Saturday Matinees. Saturday Night—Benefit of Billy Emerson.

COL. WOOD'S MUSEUM

Two entertainments Daily. Every Evening and Wednesday and Saturday Matinees,

CASTE and the IRISH LION!

Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday Matinees,

EAST LYNNE!

All produced after careful preparation.

POPULAR PRICES—25 cents admits to Museum and Lecture-Room. Children, 15 cents.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

ONE WEEK ONLY.

JACK AND GILL PANTOMIME

And the Great LEONA DARE.

Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.

Popular Prices—75, 50 and 25 cents.

THE DANCING ACADEMIES OF

MARTINE.

SOUTH SIDE, 1610 Indiana-av. | WEST SIDE, No. 55 Ada-st.

NORTH SIDE,

No. 272 Chicago-av., corner of Dearborn-st.

Will Open Friday, Sept. 24.

A Season's Subscription to ONE Academy admits to ALL. FORMER SEASON SCHOLARS, $6.

FA-SOL-LA.

Remember Mr. Dye's Juvenile Singing-Class commences to-morrow (Saturday) morning at 9 o'clock at the lecture-room in the Methodist Church Block, corner of Clark and Washington-sts. Young Ladies' Class at 10:30. First lesson free.

MILLINERY.

124 STATE-ST.

Two Doors North of Madison.

FALL HATS,

Birds, Wings, Plumes,
Ost. Tips, Flowers, etc.

TRIMMED GOODS,

Strangers will find a large variety to select from. Orders promptly executed.

VELVETS,

Grenadines, Tissue, etc.

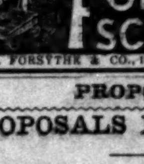
124 STATE-ST.

REMOVED

From 241 West Madison-st.

WEBSTERS'.

SCALES.



FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES OF ALL KINDS. FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO. 111 & 113 Lake St., Chicago. Be careful to buy only the Genuine.

STANDARD FORSYTH'S SCALES. ESTABLISHED 1841. J. F. FORSYTHE & CO., 109 LAKE ST. CHICAGO, ILLS.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR FORAGE.

HEADQUARTERS DEPT. OF THE PLATTE, OFFICE C. Q. M., OMAHA, Neb., Sept. 18, 1875.

Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock a. m., Wednesday, Oct. 20, 1875, at which place and time they will be opened in the presence of bidders, for the delivery in new gunny and burlap sacks at Omaha Depot, Nebraska, in quantities as required during second quarter of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876, of two millions (2,000,000) pounds of Corn and one million (1,000,000) pounds of Oats. Proposals for a less quantity will be received.

Each bid to be considered should be guaranteed by two responsible parties, not bidders, that they will become bondsmen on award of contract.

The proposals must be in triplicate, and be made separately for Corn and for Oats, and must state the crop from which it is proposed to deliver.

Preference will be given to articles of domestic production.

Bids should be indorsed on envelope, "Bids for Forage."

The contracts will be let with the proviso that the quantities contracted for may be increased or reduced one-third by the Chief Quartermaster of the Department at any time pending full delivery.

The right to reject any or all bids is reserved.

Blank bids furnished and full conditions made known on application to this office.

ALEX. J. PERRY, Deputy Q. M. General.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing between Charles Klambeck and August Schreel, both of the City of Chicago, Ill., builders and contractors under the firm name and style of "Klambeck & Schreel," was on the 20th day of September, A. D., 1875, dissolved by mutual consent; and that the said Charles Klambeck and said August Schreel will each continue in the business of builder and contractor for himself from said date of dissolution. CHARLES KLAMBECK, AUGUST SCHREEL.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. § Arrive Sunday at 8:00 a. m. ‖ Daily.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

Ticket Offices, 62 Clark-st. (Sherman House), and 75 Canal-st., corner Madison-st., and at the depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
a Pacific Fast Line	*10:30 a. m.	* 3:40 p. m.
a Dubuque Day Ex. via Clinton	*10:30 a. m.	* 3:40 p. m.
a Dubuque Night Ex. via Clinton	†11:00 p. m.	‡ 6:40 a. m.
a Omaha Night Express	†11:00 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
a Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 a. m.	* 3:00 p. m.
a Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:30 p. m.	* 6:15 a. m.
b Milwaukee Mail	* 8:00 a. m.	*10:30 a. m.
b Milwaukee Express	* 9:45 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
b Milwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p. m.	* 7:30 p. m.
b Milwaukee Passenger	†11:00 p. m.	‡ 5:30 a. m.
b Green Bay Express	* 9:10 a. m.	* 7:00 p. m.
b St. Paul Express	*10:00 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
b St. Paul & Winona Express	† 9:45 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
b Marquette Express	*10:00 p. m.	* 6:00 a. m.
a Geneva Lake Express	* 4:00 p. m.	*10:45 a. m.
b Geneva Lake Express	* 1:45 p. m.	* 4:00 p. m.

a—Depot corner of Wells and Kinzie-sts.
b—Depot corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket-office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, and 75 Lake-st., Tremont House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main line)	* 5:00 a. m.	* 7:55 p. m.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Kalamazoo Accommodation	* 4:00 p. m.	*10:20 a. m.
Atlantic Express	§ 5:15 p. m.	§ 8:00 a. m.
Night Express	†9:00 p. m.	‡*6:30 a. m.
GRAND RAPIDS AND MUSKEGON.		
Morning Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 7:25 p. m.
Night Express	† 9:00 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.

*Sunday Ex. ‡ Saturday and Sunday Ex.

CHICAGO, ALTON & ST. LOUIS,

and Chicago, Kansas City and Denver Short Lines. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge. Ticket Offices: At Depot, and 122 Randolph-st., and corner Michigan-av. and Lake-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City and Denver Fast Ex.	*12:00 noon	* 3:10 p. m.
St. Louis and Springfield Ex.	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	§ 9:00 p. m.	§ 7:40 a. m.
Peoria, Keokuk & Burlington	*12:00 noon	* 3:10 p. m.
Peoria, Keokuk & Burlington	* 9:00 p. m.	
Chicago & Paducah Railroad Ex.	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Streator, Lacon, Washington Ex.	*12:00 noon	* 3:10 p. m.
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	* 5:00 p. m.	* 9:20 a. m.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail, via main line	6:40 a. m.	6:20 p. m.
Special N. Y. Express, via air line	9:00 a. m.	8:00 p. m.
Atlantic Express, daily, via main line	5:15 p. m.	8:00 a. m.
Michigan Accommodation, via air line	3:40 p. m.	11:10 a. m.
Night Express, via main line and air line	†10:20 p. m.	§6:30 a. m.

†Daily, except Saturday and Sunday. §Daily, except Sunday and Monday.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILROAD.

Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts. Ticket Office, 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien Division, Passenger	* 8:20 a. m.	* 7:45 p. m.
Milwaukee, La Crosse, Winona, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Ripon, Oshkosh & Green Bay, through Express	*10:30 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Milwaukee, Madison, Prairie du Chien & Iowa; also, Menasha and Stevens Point, Passenger	* 5:00 p. m.	*11:00 a. m.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis, through Express	† 9:45 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	* 8:50 a. m.	* 7:50 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Line	§ 8:40 p. m.	§ 7:30 a. m.
Cairo & New Orleans Ex.	* 8:50 a. m.	* 7:50 p. m.
Cairo & New Orleans Ex.	§ 8:40 p. m.	§ 7:30 a. m.
Springfield and Peoria Express	* 8:50 a. m.	* 7:50 p. m.
Springfield Night Express	§ 8:40 p. m.	§ 7:30 a. m.
Peoria and Keokuk Express	* 8:40 p. m.	* 7:30 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	* 9:25 a. m.	* 3:40 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	* 9:25 p. m.	* 7:00 a. m.
Gilman Passenger	* 5:15 p. m.	* 9:25 a. m.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Depots, foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av. and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket Offices, 59 Clark-st., and at depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 7:20 a. m.	* 7:40 p. m.
Ottawa and Streator Passenger	* 7:20 a. m.	* 7:40 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	* 9:25 a. m.	* 3:40 p. m.
Pacific Fast Line, for Omaha	*10:00 a. m.	* 3:55 p. m.
Kansas City, Leavenworth, Atchison & St. Joseph Exp.	*10:00 a. m.	* 3:55 p. m.
Texas Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:15 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 3:15 p. m.	* 8:15 a. m.
Mendota, Ottawa & Streator Pass	* 4:20 p. m.	* 9:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 5:30 p. m.	* 8:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	1:00 p. m.	10:10 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	* 9:25 p. m.	* 7:00 a. m.
Pacific Night Exp. for Omaha	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:15 a. m.
Kansas City, Leavenworth, Atchison & St. Joseph Exp.	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:15 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	*11:00 a. m.	* 2:05 p. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 1:45 p. m.	* 4:25 p. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 6:15 p. m.	* 7:30 a. m.

*Ex. Sundays. †Ex. Saturday. ‡Ex. Monday

KANKAKEE LINE.

From Central Depot, foot Lake-st., and depot foot Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., and at depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Indianapolis, Louisville & Cincinnati Day Express	*12:00 noon	* 8:20 p. m.
Indianapolis, Louisville & Cincinnati Night Express (daily)	8:00 p. m.	* 7:15 a. m.

CINCINNATI AIR LINE AND KOKOMO LINE.

From Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railway depot, corner Clinton and Carroll-sts., West Side. Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., and at depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Indianapolis, Louisville & Cincinnati Day Express	* 8:20 a. m.	* 8:40 p. m.
Indianapolis, Louisville & Cincinnati (daily)	8:00 p. m.	7:40 a. m.

PITTSBURG, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD.

From depot corner Clinton and Carroll-sts., West Side. Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., and at depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Columbus, Pittsburg & New York Day Express	* 8:20 a. m.	* 8:40 p. m.
Columbus, Pittsburg & New York Night Express (daily)	8:00 p. m.	7:40 a. m.

PITTSBURG, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	†7:20 p. m.
Passenger	* 5:50 p. m.	* 6:00 a. m.
Pacific Express	* 5:15 p. m.	* 6:10 a. m.
Fast Line	†10:00 p. m.	‡8:20 a. m.
Mail	* 4:55 a. m.	* 9:10 p. m.

* Sunday excepted. † Daily. † Except Mondays. ‡ Except Saturdays and Sundays.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD

Trains leave from rear of Exposition Building and depot foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 121 Clark-st., corner of Washington.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail, Sundays Excepted	8:45 a. m.	7:12 p. m.
Express, Daily	8:35 p. m.	7:20 a. m.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket office Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, Leavenworth & Atchison Ex	*10:15 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p. m.	* 9:40 a. m.
Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 6:15 a. m.

MEDICAL CARDS.

DR. JAMES

LOCK HOSPITAL, corner Washington and Franklin-sts., chartered by the State of Illinois for the express purpose of giving the highest possible treatment in all cases of private diseases. It is well known Dr. James has stood at the head of the profession for over 20 years—age and experience all-important. A book for the million, free, or 10 cents to pay postage, on Marriage, Lost Energy, Loss, Impotency, Pimples on the Face, etc. Ladies requiring the most delicate attention, with home board, etc., call or write. Strictly confidential. Office, 9 a. m. until 7 p. m.; Sundays, 10 to 12.

NO CURE! NO PAY!! Dr. Kean,

360 SOUTH CLARK-ST., CHICAGO.

May be consulted, personally or by mail, free of charge, on all chronic or nervous diseases. DR. J. KEAN is the only physician in the city who warrants cures or no pay. Office hours, 9 a. m. to 8 p. m.; Sundays from 9 to 12.

DR. LITTLE, 20 years' London hospital practice, cures private diseases immediately without mercury. Also LOST MANHOOD, Nervous Debility caused by errors of youth. The young and old are quickly restored to manly vigor. Call or write. Office strictly private. 133 West Madison-st.

DR. STONE, 171 MADISON-ST., CHICAGO, ILL., treat all chronic, sexual, and private diseases. Seminal weakness and impotency permanently cured. Medicines sent everywhere. Consultation free, personally or by mail. Cures guaranteed or money refunded. All letters confidential. A book for both sexes (illustrated) and circulars sent sealed for two stamps. Dr. STONE is the only specialist in the city who is a graduate in medicine.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

$5.00 Packages

OF

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY

IN EXCHANGE FOR

Bills of National Currency,

AT

TRIBUNE OFFICE

THE CITY.

GENERAL NEWS.

The first annual ball of Company B, Second Regiment I. S. G., occurs this evening at Central Hall, corner of Wabash avenue and Twenty-second street.

The Central Committee of the Citizens' Association, at their meeting last night, elected an Executive Committee, but the names will not be announced for the present.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, No. 88 Madison street (TRIBUNE Building), was: At 8 a. m., 49 deg.; 10 a. m., 56; 12 m., 61; 3 p. m., 64; 8 p. m. 58.

Jennie Fay, a soiled dove living in "Rotten Row," set fire to her clothing accidentally yesterday afternoon, and, before assistance could be rendered her, she was badly, though not dangerously, burned on the right side and back.

A *Post and Mail* reporter ascertained yesterday by several interviews that there was no epizootic in Chicago, but that many horses had lately been afflicted with a cold in the head. This fact occupies half a column in the paper named.

At about 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon a little 4-year-old son of Charles Hill ran in front of a wagon loaded with broom-corn, and driven by J. B. Le Baron. The little fellow was severely if not fatally injured, and was conveyed to his home on Sherman street. No blame is attached to the driver.

Supervising Inspector Ralph yesterday continued the reception of testimony in the case of Capt. Brewer. The number of witnesses still to be examined renders it quite probable that Mr. Ralph will be employed nearly or quite all this week. The testimony has so far been confined to the knowlege and lief of other tug-captains as to the moral character and general ability of Capt. Brewer.

The management of the Star Lecture Course have issued large numbers of a pamphlet entitled "The Star Magazine," in which they set forth the names and character of the entertainments offered by them, with a biography of each lecturer. The whole forms a book of thirty-two pages, which may be had at the ticket offices, and will be left at residences of patrons and others on the South and West Sides.

Cora R. Thompson, of Waukegan, who has been stopping in Chicago a while, tried to commit suicide Wednesday evening by swallowing strychnine and chloroform, and then embarking on a train on the Northwestern Road to allow the drugs to work. Before the train reached Evanston the facts in the case were discovered, and the woman was taken off the train and pumped out. She expressed great disgust at the result.

Jack Daly and Peggy Barry, lately occupants of a shanty on Fay street, made a grand mistake when they were sent to the Bridewell the last time, for in their absence Charles Hanna, the owner of the ground on which their residence stood, caused a party of men, headed by C. M. Hertig, to raze the structure to the ground, and now the lonely Jack and his companion will not have wherein to lay their heads when their term is out. The event of the pulling down was hailed with the liveliest satisfaction by the neighbors of the scrap-heap which was demolished.

The Sad Iron Manufacturers' Association of the United States held a meeting yesterday, at the Tremont House. Following were among those present: The Hon. J. A. Carpenter, of the Illinois Iron and Bolt Company, of Carpentersville, this state; W. H. Howell, Geneva, Ill.; S. L. Bignoll, St. Charles; C. B. Brown, of the Brown-Van Arsdale Manufacturing Company. Other members were represented by letters from Pittsburg, Cincinnati, and Louisville. Mr. J. A. Carpenter was elected Secretary of the meeting. No action was taken by the meeting, there being a general desire to wait the arrival of other members. It is not likely that any change in prices will be agreed on, the general expression of opinion opposing it.

THE QUO WARRANTO.

The quo warranto case will now come up before the Supreme Court Thursday. Last week Mr. Pence had the case advanced to yesterday, but, after he left Ottawa, Judge Dickey made a motion for postponement to Oct. 4 on account of Mr. Tuley's absence. The Court, however, refused this application, and ordered it to be heard when reached on the call in its regular order, which will be Thursday, the 30th inst. Mr. Pence, in conversation with a TRIBUNE reporter yesterday, said there was a disposition on the part of counsel for the city to delay the trial as long as possible, but the Court, he thinks, will not allow any further postponement. Mr. Tuley, who is away on a vacation, is expected to return this week. There will, therefore, be no excuse for further delay.

A TRIBUNE reporter yesterday endeavored to ascertain just what the City Law Department was going to do with the case. The member of the Department seen was Assistant Corporation-Counsel Adams, and he was quite astonished to hear that any one had suspected the city authorities of trying to delay the case. He is not informed of the exact reason of the delay, and feels assured that it is only of a very temporary nature. Furthermore, he is confident that the case will be fully decided in plenty of time for the fall election. Were there any inclination on the part of the city to delay the case, Mr. Adams says all that would be necessary would be to instruct the city's lawyers to object to the case being taken up out of its turn.

THE EXPOSITION.

The attendance at the Exposition is gradually increasing, most of the visitors being from the country. Probably for this reason the light-fingered citizens have made their headquarters at the building. There has been some annoyance from pickpockets all along, but during this week this has been on the increase. Thieves of both sexes have been busily employed, and as a consequence numerous losses of money and valuables have been reported. Wednesday no less than seven persons had their pockets picked. Yesterday Secretary Reynolds had a large number of placards distributed through the main hall and galleries, on which was printed the significant warning: "Beware of men and women pickpockets."

One of the many interesting sights at the Exposition is the mammoth ice-cream freezer, Mills' patent, attached to John Wright's restaurant. This is one of the best freezers in use, and is propelled by steam.

To-morrow will be another cheap day, and as a consequence there will doubtless be an immense throng to see the great show.

LOCAL LETTERS.

CITIZENS' ORGANIZATIONS.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

CHICAGO, Sept. 23.—THE TRIBUNE of Wednesday contains several articles which should commend them to the careful consideration of every tax-payer of the city. Whilst the taxes, in the various States and cities, have already reached a sum which has become oppressive to every owner of realty, every business man, and every tax-payer of the country, it is shown that nowhere are taxes lessening, but everywhere they are increasing. This increase of taxes is chiefly by fraud, and by the influence of those who pay no tax, but who gain strength by combination and harmonious action. The enormous sum the debts already created have reached you show to be:

State debts	$382,970,517
County debts	180,000,000
Municipal debts	769,000,000
Total	$1,331,970,517

A sum so large as to be almost beyond the grasp of ordinary minds. Unless there be some steady provision made by a surplus revenue to pay off the debts, unless there be a certain provision made to arrest accumulation, the people will be bankrupt and property a burden.

You have shown in THE TRIBUNE,—and the report of the President of the Citizens' Association confirms it,—that in Chicago at every point associations exist to defraud the people, and squander and steal their money. In the Court-House and County Building there is a door opened for squandering hundreds of thousands of dollars. In the purchase of the abstract records is another source of frauds; in the proposition about taxing the city an exorbitant sum for Coroner's fees is another. There is not one thing which is to be done for city, county, or State but that it costs far more than it should, to the increase of tax-burdens. There is not an example of an effort or a scheme for lightening burdens, or an honest, economical performance of duty, through any public officer or elected body of men.

The Citizens' Association here, as such associations elsewhere, of business, tax-paying citizens—citizens united and co-operating to secure the honest performance of work, for the economizing public funds, for lessening taxes and the punishment of offenders—is the only hope of all on whom the burdens rest. While on the one hand the report of the officers of the Association shows how valuable are the services rendered, the number present, the limited aid furnished, the small interest shown, proves that the work taken in hand is not well enough considered or popularized for the people to be interested. Cannot this organization be extended so as to harmoniously unite every tax-payer in the effort to reduce taxes and punish frauds, and at the same time confine its efforts to the honest work, and the members to those honestly engaged and interested, in the accomplishment of the one great aim?

The Commonwealth Club, of Boston, the Tax-payers' Union Club, the successor of the Union Club, of Philadelphia, and equivalent organizations in other cities, have brought tax-paying citizens together and established club-houses as a place of meeting and exchange of views, where it is pleasant to go, and where those engaged in the same effort can unite. All the appliances which the old Union Club had, and which did such famously-good work, have devolved on these new clubs, and their work is limited to the one aim and purpose—lessening taxes. Would not the establishment of such a club-house, so circumscribed in purpose, requiring of members a small sum, unite the tax-burdened citizens and bring to a point the information of each for the general benefit? Many think such an organization would quadruple the power of, and the interest in, the citizens' organization.

What you say of the building ordinance is another object of great interest. The ordinance already existing is constantly violated, and is not sufficient for the purpose. It should also be taken into view that the Towns of Lake and of Hyde Park contain immense interests and are inextricably connected with Chicago proper. What endangers the one, equally vitally endangers the other. Whatever ordinances have existed are entirely and everywhere neglected. Stables, the most dangerous of places, are allowed everywhere of wood, and surpass, in many places, in size and danger the dwellings to which they belong. A conflagration in Lake or Hyde Park, with any prevailing wind, is equally dangerous to Chicago, and Chicago is interested. In truth, Lake and Hyde Park have so united with Chicago that what is necessary for the safety of one is equally so to the others. The tax-payers of Lake and Hyde Park are equally interested with those of Chicago. Tax-payers of all Cook County should be *united* in one determined effort to put down taxes and punish frauds. A Citizens' Union Club will do this. W.

COMISKEY REPLIES.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

CHICAGO, Sept. 23.—In looking over THE TRIBUNE this morning my attention was directed to a communication signed by one R. V. Kennedy, in which that gentleman undertook to vindicate his action as one of the judges at the late Charter election in the Ninth Ward, and in so doing he makes a very free use of my name, charging me with making statements reflecting upon his official conduct as judge of said election. Mr. Kennedy states that I had asserted in public that he, Kennedy, had been bribed to neglect his duties as judge of said election for the purpose of enabling his associates to stuff the ballot-box, and that the price of such perfidy was $50. Now anybody knowing Mr. Kennedy as well as I do would not be guilty of any such statement, and it would be doing the officials who had charge of the election on that day a gross injustice also, because they knew Mr. Kennedy well, and were not the kind of chaps to throw away $50 for any such purpose when it was only necessary to expend enough to purchase a sufficient amount of common whisky to satisfy the craving appetite of the estimable gentleman for that delightful beverage. That Mr. Kennedy was bribed to that extent (and in my opinion innocently) is a fact that can be verified by any number of witnesses who were present that evening at the Ninth Ward polls. With reference to the charge of stuffing ballot-boxes, Mr. Kennedy states that in point of *fact* there was no fraud of any kind attempted or consummated at the Ninth Ward polls on the 26th of April. Of course not; he knows well that the frauds were not only attempted but fully consummated on the 23d day of April, and that the judges of election in the Ninth Ward were guilty of a gross violation of their official duty in allowing such frauds to be perpetrated when they had it in their power to prevent the same, and Mr. Kennedy, as one of said judges, cannot escape the odium which will always be associated with the men who acted as the willing tools of the most corrupt set of politicians that any city ever produced for the purpose of polluting the ballot-box, and setting aside the expressed wishes of the people. Again Mr. Kennedy states that the judges of election acted strictly in accordance with the instructions they received from the city authorities. Alas! this is only too true. If, instead of acting under these instructions, they had acted according to their oaths and the law governing elections, the people of the Ninth Ward would have no fault to find, nor would the people of the city be compelled to submit to a set of officials who hold their position by virtue of the violation of all law in conducting said election. In conclusion I hope that the gentleman will push forward his suit. The people would like to have the fact legally settled, and the value of the character and reputation of the late judges of election judicially established. Respectfully, JOHN COMISKEY.

SUNDAY AND THE ART GALLERY.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

CHICAGO, Sept. 23.—Allow me to heartily indorse the public-spirited and enlightened policy THE TRIBUNE is pursuing in advocating the opening of the Art-Gallery Sunday afternoons. Will the Directors of the Exposition, at their meeting to-morrow, display the same spirit by acceding to the very general and strong desire there is that the paintings should be open to exhibition on the afternoon of the day when the mass of the laboring classes can attend with comfort, convenience, and profit? It is useless to say that every one who wishes can now see them. As a fact, some cannot except at great personal inconvenience. To insist on such a sacrifice is not the way to engender a taste for elevating and healthy pleasure. In the strife between the degrading pleasures of the garish saloon and the educating influences of art and literature, is it desirable to give the former the advantage?

The Directors of the Sunday Lecture Society, by their liberal offer to the Directors of the Exposition, have put it in the power of the latter, at little trouble and no expense, to do an act which will give healthy pleasure to thousands, and which will commend itself to the admiration of all but bigots and dullards. Unfortunately, the opinion of these has often more weight than the just desires of the masses, who, free from fashion's tyranny, frequently instinctively make for the right. If the Directors will not assume the burden themselves, pray turn it over to the gentlemen who have expressed their readiness to bear it. Q. G.

A MOTHER'S PROTEST.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

CHICAGO, Sept. 23.—I have seen lately with great sorrow the effort to open the art gallery at the Exposition Sunday. I see much said about the working people, but nothing about God's laws or His little ones, and as a Christian mother I feel called on to speak in defense of the teachings of the Bible and the salvation of souls. Our Savior said, "Suffer the little children to come unto Me and forbid them not." Yet these men, who have been to the Sabbath-school in their youth, while under the control of pious parents, propose to open their art gallery at just the time when half the Sabbath-schools are open. Is not this flying in the face of the teachings of our Lord?

But it is said "Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy." "The Lord blessed the seventh day and hallowed it," not to look at vain and unprofitable pictures in, often painted by men of evil lives, but to spend in prayer and devotion. Is this a time to spend money in profaning God's chosen day, when hundreds and thousands are crying out for the Bread of Life? It costs only 25 cents to go in, they say. A Bible costs only 25 cents. Would you snatch the precious Word from a dying sinner that a man may feed his eyes on some bits of painted canvas?

I pray for these men who are trying to break down our Sabbath and entice my little babes from their Savior, and yet I fear I cannot say "Father, forgive them, for they know not what they do." A CHRISTIAN MOTHER.

LIQUOR AT THE COUNTY-HOSPITAL.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

CHICAGO, Sept. 23.—I notice in the report of the Warden of the County-Hospital for the past quarter that the bill for liquors was more than one-third as large as that for all the drugs, bandages, and surgical instruments used during that period. The liquor cost twice as much as the clothing, and considerable more than the fuel. It is to be hoped for the sake of the patients that the greater part of this liquor is consumed by the employes of the Hospital. Perhaps the county does, but it ought not to, pay for the drinks of those employed in its service.

It has been repeatedly proved by statistics gathered in hospitals and private practice that patients do better without alcoholic stimulants, but if the medical staff of the Hospital are determined to use liquor in the treatment of those committed to their care, would it not be well for them to make the bill for that article bear some reasonable proportion to the other expenses of the institution? M. C. BRAGDON.

THE ART GALLERY.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

CHICAGO, Sept. 23.—Why can we not have the art gallery opened on Sunday, now that the Directors are guaranteed from any possible loss by the offer of the Sunday Afternoon Lecture Society?

They will surely give that portion of the community that have no time to see them during the week a chance to see this great collection of pictures by daylight. READER.

THE CITY-HALL.

Ald. Cullerton was around yesterday, looking a great deal better for his recent trip to Arkansas. His health is greatly improved.

D. H. Fowler, residing at 654 East York street, Philadelphia, writes to Mayor Colvin requesting him to aid him in the search for a 14-year-old runaway named Charles, who is supposed to be in this city.

The Board of Public Works yesterday awarded the contracts for the excavations for the new Court-House to McKinney & Doyle, at a price of $3,600, or $18,000 less than it is costing the county to do the same work. Where is McCaffrey.

Notwithstanding the heavy price paid for the Fullerton avenue conduit "plant," it is said that the new contractors, Messrs. Fitzsimons & Connell, yesterday sold a part of it at a slight increase over the appraisal value.

On and after to-day in the Fire Department, Engine Companies Nos. 15, 23, 25, and 28, and Hook and Ladder Company No. 8, will constitute the Seventh Battalion, to be under the command of Sixth Assistant Marshal Michael W. Conway. Engine Company No. 17 is assigned to the Fourth Battalion, and Engine Company No. 7 to the Fifth Battalion. George E. Guise and Emerson S. Norton are appointed regular members, and Mathias Schaeffer is fined three days' pay for disobedience.

The Finance Committee met yesterday afternoon in the Comptroller's office, with Ald. Heath in the chair. The most important piece of business was the consideration of a request that the city pay the claim of $1,200 against the bankrupt firm of Donovan & Donoghue. Some time last fall the firm dissolved while engaged on a sewer in the West Division, and the work was completed by the contractors' bondsmen. At the time of the failure each of the 123 men employed on the work had about $10 apiece coming to him. They have endeavored every way to get their money, and not succeeding, they petitioned the Council to pay them. As the work was done at a very much reduced figure, the Committee decided to report favorably upon it.

THE COUNTY BUILDING.

The Grand Jury for the October term will be impaneled a week from Monday.

Deputy-Sheriff Bradley is reported as improving, and is expected to be at his post of duty in a few days.

Hutchinson, a prisoner in the jail, noticed yesterday as suffering from an attack of epileptic fits, was still in a critical condition yesterday. Up to 4 o'clock in the afternoon he had had seventy fits during the day. His life was despaired of at an early hour last evening.

The Committee on Jail and Jail Accounts met yesterday afternoon, and, beside auditing a few bills, agreed to recommend that the Coroner of the County be allowed $30 per month toward procuring the services of a special policeman to assist him in summoning juries and searching for witnesses.

Otto Peltzer was around again yesterday, but not so early as the day before. He was inquiring about his money and cursing injunctions. He had a short conference with the legal adviser and resolution-writer of the "ring," but got no consolation, being informed that he, and not the county, would have to hire a lawyer to look after the injunction matter.

A $25-clock was placed in the room of the Clerk to the County Commissioners yesterday. It will prove convenient as a guide to visits across the street, but is intended more particularly to be used as a standard of time for the acceptance of bids. It has been placed inconveniently high upon the wall, and there is very little danger of its being reached or carried off without the use of a step-ladder.

THE CORONER IN TROUBLE.

Coroner Dietzsch was yesterday the recipient of information showing that he had been of late systematically imposed upon by a man named L. Behrens, or some one so signing himself. A letter from the Northwestern Railway Company showed that some one had been writing to the Company, using his name, and asking and receiving passes. He was placed in possession of several of the letters, which were clear forgeries. The plan adopted by the scamp was to write a letter to the Company stating that the bearer was an employe of the Coroner's office, and asking a pass to some given point. The pass was given in each instance without hesitation, and, it appears, was subsequently sold to some of the ticket-scalpers in this city. It is estimated that the impostor has in the last few weeks realized over $300 from the various railroads. The Coroner intends to issue a circular to the different railroad companies warning them against issuing passes to his office, and in the meantime will spare no pains to bring the impostor in question to account. The above circumstance, added to the attempt on the part of the City Council to create the office of City Coroner, perplexed the Coroner, and, late in the afternoon, he went home sick.

A TOUR OF INSPECTION.

The Committee on Public Buildings and Public Service was in session long enough yesterday afternoon to accept an invitation from the owners of the stone-quarries at Lemont to visit that place and the quarries to-morrow, to inspect the stone produced in that locality. The Board, some time ago, ordered the Committee to make the trip, and the invitation simply saves the county the expense, for the Committee has been tendered the use of a special car over the Chicago & Alton Railroad, to start at 9 o'clock. The interest of the quarrymen in having their quarries inspected, it is feared, is ominous of no good. Most of the members of the Board will join in the excursion.

CRIMINAL.

Some time during Wednesday night theives broke into the work-room of J. B. Hall & Co., merchant tailors at 130 Dearborn street, and carried off a considerable amount of clothing belonging to the customers of the firm.

A young man about 22 years of age, who says he is a compositor, and who gives the name of John Burns, was locked up in the Madison Street Station for attempting to rape a respectable young lady, whom he had induced to accompany him, with the understanding that they were to go to the Exposition. He was arrested while attempting to force the girl into a house of ill-fame on West Washington street, under pretense that it was his boarding-house.

Harris Friedman not long ago established a repairing and cleaning establishment for clothes at No. 369 South Clark street, and, having secured some $1,500 worth of clothing to fix up, he packed the same into boxes and shipped it to Boston, to the great grief of the clothing merchants here, who complained to the police. A telegram was sent to Boston asking the arrest of Friedman, and the reply indicated that he had beed arrested and was being held. Detective McGarrigle left for Boston last evening to escort the cleaner of clothes back to this city.

Maude Stewart, the young girl who was wounded by a stray bullet during the progress of a drunken quarrel in Donnelley's saloon, at No. 58 West Madison street, early last Tuesday morning, died of her injuries at 2:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon. After the affray she was removed to Room 6, 167 East Madison street, and there she died, and was afterwards removed to the Morgue to await an inquest, which will be held by the Coroner to-day. Her right name was Nellie Hawkins, and she hailed from East Saginaw, Mich. McDonald, and Neary, the young man who shot her, are both confined in the County Jail.

THE MILLER-STREET CIRCUS.

Miller street, in the West Division, might have been an alley had it not been christened a street by a cobbling Dutchman, who, in spite of his trade, knew more about the quantity of blue sky it would take to make himself a pair of breeches than he did about topography or surveying either. But the devious path of Miller street is not its most curious characteristic. The people who live on it eat and drink like other people, and pray like other people, too, although one would hardly believe they ever prayed at all. And yet they are rapidly becoming noted in the annals of the Police Court. Several of them have already put themselves on record, and several others are seemingly jealous because they have not been allowed the privilege of doing the same. But all the people on Miller street are not of this class. There are others—great benevolent people who never attend a theatre or even a circus down town, because they have nothing to do but sit on their piazzas when they want to see a free entertainment. Wednesday evening there was a wedding on the street. There was also a charivari, for the two are inseparable on Miller street. And there was a fight, also, which is not a remarkable occurrence. The brides—for there were two of them—were two very estimable young ladies living towards the north end of the street. They are afflicted with a brother who is trying hard to make believe that he is the incarnation of the next heir to the devil's throne. Of course, he was at the wedding, and it is needless to say he got roaring drunk. He growled around for a while, and then for amusement he turned all the tables upside down, filled his pockets with the wedding cake, and then thrashed his own mother for interfering. The guests essayed to eject him, and he pummeled three or four of them until they thought that mince-meat was the actual end of all that is mortal, dogs and cats included. A policeman tried his hand in the row, and, with the assistance of several outsiders, handcuffed the young Irishman, but no sooner had he secured him than Pat dealt him a stunning blow with his handcuffed fists, and made him see more stars than there are in the firmament. Then he kicked and pounded the officer's face until he looked like an Indian Chief on the war-path.

About this time a detachment from the Twelfth Street Station hove in sight, and with a whoop "Fighting Pat O'Brien" cleared the fence and was off to more remote quarters. And now big Sergt. O'Donnell is going around town with a warrant in his vest pocket, and threatening to sit on the young man for three days when he catches him. And this is but one of the almost daily shows given by Miller street.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW CHICAGO THEATRE.

"The Two Orphans" was played at this charming little theatre last night in a manner that was at once gratifying and surprising to those in attendance. The play is scarcely adapted for the stage of the Chicago Theatre or for the company which the manager has at his command. It is not the kind of drama, either, that he intended and desired to give when the season opened. It is, however, as the event shows, the kind of drama that the people want to see. The audience last night was the largest of the season, and a most welcome earnest of better things to come. The well-filled benches, joined to the feeling that great things were expected of them, seemed to have a stimulating effect upon the actors; and all showed the results of conscientious study, if not of power to please. In general, it may be said that the conspicuous parts in the piece were well rendered. Miss Helen Tracy gave an intelligent and forcible interpretation of *Henriette*, which has not been even approximated in this city before. *Henriette* is not a simpering fool, or a lackadaisical school-girl. She is a woman born, of strong will and resolute purpose, with courage equal to the emergency, and ready wit to assist her courage. These qualities are vividly portrayed by Miss Tracy in as fine a bit of acting as it has been the good fortune of the Chicago public to see this season. Miss Ada Gilman also does justice to the part of *Louise*, the blind girl. Those who understand the technical difficulties she had to contend with will appreciate Miss Gilman's efforts. It is something, for instance, to avoid giving the impression of sameness to a drawn-out and attenuated story of blindness and suffering. The same drawling voice and choking utterance that convey the idea once will not convey it one hundred times, or, if they do, will exasperate an audience long before the fiftieth repetition. Miss Gilman meets and struggles with this difficulty bravely, and, if she does not quite conquer it, she comes as near doing so as any actress who has essayed the part in this city. She is certain to be a great favorite in Chicago if she remains here long. Another good bit of acting in this play is done by Mr. Louis James, who assumes the part of the *Chevalier de Vaudrey*. Mr. James has a sonorous voice, a fine presence, and far more than enough dramatic power to render the lines that fall to his share with vigor and impressiveness. Miss Minnie Monk gives an adequate conception of the *Marchioness de Linnière*. Mrs. J. H. Rogers is a *La Frochard*, every inch; and she is a woman of inches. If she has copied at all she has made a good copy. There are people who prefer copies to originals. Mark Twain, a high authority in art, expressed himself to this effect in Europe; and what is true in one department of art may perhaps be true in another. Another character excellently taken at the New Chicago Theatre is *Picard*, who, in the hands of Mr. Thomas Whiffin, becomes quite a new and important personage, in place of the travesty that was formerly presented to the public in this part. Mr. Harry Lee does *Pierre* only a little less well than it has been given in this city. *Jacques* is given not nearly so well. *Marianna* is tolerably done by Miss Emma Pierce, and Agnes Proctor looks beautifully as *Fantine*, which is all she is expected to do. She consented to take this inferior part in a spirit of true artistic devotion, which will doubtless have its reward. The scene in the prison of La Salpetriere occurred too late for present notice; but, with this reservation, it may be said that the inferior parts were as conspicuously bad as the principal ones were conspicuously good. Mr. Stoddart should be excepted from this sweeping condemnation only because he spoke his lines clearly and intelligently. He dressed his part in such a way that he seemed to be a younger man than his reputed nephew. The piece is mounted well, considering the limited facilities of the stage; but the scenic effects are not grand. A pretty and acceptable diversion is afforded by a procession of choir-boys and acolytes, on the way to church, with censers swinging, and a bona-fide chant.

Young Man, Who's Your Tailor?

An all-important question now. If you price, see styles and stock, at Ordways & Newland's once, you'll thank us for telling their numbers are 138 Dearborn, and 209 West Madison street.

If You Walk on State Street,

near No. 76, or near No. 131 Twenty-second street, take the trouble to step into Wiswall & Greene's, and see the "nobby" styles of boots and shoes for ladies, misses, and children.

Should This Reach the Eye

of any about buying a sewing-machine, they will regret exceedingly if they fail to call at the office of the Weed sewing-machine, 203 Wabash avenue, before buying. We mean this.

Pianos and Organs.

Hallet, Davis & Co.'s Grand, Square, and Upright and Smith's American Organs can be found only at W. W. Kimball's, corner State and Adams streets, Chicago.

A Serious Obstacle

to one's comfort is a boil. A very simple remedy has been discovered. A plaster of Dalley's Magical Pain Extractor will cure it sooner than anything else. 55

POLITICAL.

Meeting of the Jeffersonians—Their Pecuniary Troubles.

How to Call a Convention—Judge Miller on the Opposition.

Mr. Hesing's Position—Conferring with Other Organizations.

Ohio Democrats Fear the Effect of Schurz's Arguments.

Prominent Rag-Men Predict a Loss of 10,000 Votes to Their Party.

A Crowd of Demented Greenback-Seekers Meet and Resolve in New York City.

A Big Republican Mass Meeting at Warren, O.

Senator Morton Addresses a Monster Meeting at Pittsburg.

LOCAL.

THE JEFFERSONIANS.

FINANCIAL COMPLICATIONS.

A meeting of the Council of One Hundred of the Jeffersonian Club was held last evening in the club-room of the Sherman House, about forty persons being present, among whom was A. C. Hesing, Gen. Lieb, Charles Kern, Thomas Hoyne, J. V. Le Moyne, J. R. Doolittle, Jr., John Hise, Miles Kehoe, Mike Evans, Francis A. Hoffman, Jr., John Garrick, Judge Fullerton, W. J. Onahan, A. D. Waldron, Judge Miller, and Gen. F. T. Sherman. The meeting was called to order by President Hoyne.

After the minutes had been read, Secretary Hise stated that a Finance Committee ought to be appointed to raise funds and audit bills. There were no bills being pressed, except for rent and expenses prior to organization, but there were no funds on hand to meet these.

Judge Miller moved that a committee of three be appointed to prepare by-laws, in which provision, of course, would be made for a Finance Committee. It was carried, and the chair appointed Messrs. Miller, J. R. Doolittle, and C. S. Cameron as such Committee.

Inquiry was then made whether the funds of the Club would meet its liabilities.

The Secretary answered that they would not. All members had not yet paid their initiation fees.

Judge Miller hoped they would for the sake of the preservation of the good standing of the Club, and that the bills might be paid. He asked that the names of those who had paid their initiation fees be read.

The Secretary was about to read the names asked for, when Charley Kern stepped to his side, and, after a whispered conference, Secretary Hise said he was informed by Treasurer Kern that members hadn't yet been asked to pay up, with which remark the reading of names was dispensed with and the public was deprived of means of knowing what Jeffs hadn't paid their dues.

ANTI-PRIMARIES.

The financial question having been so disposed of, Mr. Moran offered the following:

WHEREAS, The Jeffersonian Club of Cook County was organized for the purpose of carrying out in political action certain principles of vital importance to the well-being of the city, the State, and the nation, which was expressed in the following terms [here follow the principles, previously printed]; and

WHEREAS, The Opposition Central Committee of Cook County, as it is said, contemplate calling a convention to nominate candidates for city and county officers to be composed of delegates to be elected at primary caucuses, which, as is well known, the large mass of electors are unwilling to attend, and whom the delegates chosen at such caucuses fail to represent; therefore,

Resolved, That the Jeffersonian Club does not favor the calling of the Convention to be constituted by primary caucus elections.

Resolved, As a substitute for the caucus system, the Jeffersonian Club recommends the election of the delegates to the Convention by mass-meetings to be held in the various wards of the city, and the towns outside of the city, on the same day, and within the city at the same hour of the day.

Resolved, That in case the above recommendation is adopted by the Central Committee, the Jeffersonian Club will unite in the calling of the Convention, and the entire organization, general and local, will co-operate in the mass-meetings in the wards of the city and towns of the county.

In support of his resolutions Mr. Moran said if his plans were adopted they would no longer see the spectacle, so common heretofore in the city, of a 'bus load of bummers being carted from one ward to another to vote at the primaries.

JUDGE MILLER

wanted to know if the Opposition Committee had addressed any communication to the Club on the subject of primaries. On being informed that no such communication had been received, he said it was beneath the dignity of the Club to make any recommendation which had not been asked, and to a body of the existence of which they had no notice. He didn't know that there was now any Opposition party. There had been, he believed, two or three years ago, and it had done nothing that he knew of to promote the cause of good government. It had elected officials who were responsible to no constituency, and had run matters pretty much as they pleased.

Mr. J. R. Doolittle, Jr., informed Judge Miller that the Opposition Central Committee the evening previous had the subject of primaries under consideration, and postponed it for the purpose of hearing from the Jeffs on the question.

Judge Miller continued, that it was beneath the dignity of the Club to take it for granted that there was such an organization as the Opposition Central Committee, and that it wanted the Club's advice, all upon an irresponsible statement and without official information. It was also inconsistent for the Club which had organized all the machinery of a party to go outside to build up another party-organization. If the Jeffersonian Club wasn't a party, what was it? It had a platform, and organization in every ward and precinct, and if members had anything to propose about the primaries let them speak to the Club. How could anything be done if they were to be divided up into clubs and cliques to be manipulated? He noticed that members of the Club appeared to be members of the Central Committee, and appeared to be members also of another club called the Cosmops. If they went on in this way they couldn't run any campaign, or influence public opinion. The Club had been formed to furnish the city, county, and nation with good government. To that end it was necessary all opposition organizations should be united. All knew there would be but two parties in 1876—the Democratic and the Republican. The platform of the Club was that of the Democratic party, and to aid in the Democratic movement in 1876 the Club should be organized under the Democratic banner. Then, if the election was carried, it would be a Democratic victory; if officers were elected they would not be irresponsible, but would be held to account by an organized constituency.

A. C. Hesing interrupted to ask if Republican officials had not stolen, and if they were not at the time responsible to a regular party organization.

Judge Miller said he referred to a Democratic party organization.

Mr. Hesing again interrupted with: "Well, Boss Tweed was a regular Democrat, and he stole."

Judge Miller retorted, "And was punished by the Democratic party."

MR. J. R. DOOLITTLE, JR.,

said the Club, while holding to the genuine Democratic principles, was not distinctively a Democratic organization. The Opposition Central Committee was the stronger and more powerful. It represented the same principles—opposition to the National Administration. The Club was an Opposition organization, and there could be no objection to its co-operation with the Opposition party through the Opposition Central Committee.

As to Moran's resolutions, Mr. D. said the primaries as conducted were the foundation of all the corruption of our politics. He cited the legislative ticket nominated last fall by delegates of the Opposition party chosen through the primaries,—nominees so disreputable that a committee of citizens had to put them off the ticket. He wanted no repetition of that.

MR. J. V. LE MOYNE

doubted the feasibility of electing delegates as proposed by mass conventions. These were likely to end in rows, and be more disreputable than the present caucuses. He moved that a committee of five, of which the President of the Club should be a member, be appointed to confer with the Central Committee upon the subject.

MR. W. J. ONAHAN

seconded Mr. Le Moyne's motion. In answer to Judge Miller, he would say that the Opposition Committee represented the Democratic party en masse and those Republicans who were willing to join with them against the National Administration, and that was enough for him, and it made no difference that the whole was labled Opposition, instead of Democratic.

He would say further, that Mr. A. C. Hesing, who had been instrumental in forming that coalition, had suggested at the outset that the Democratic party be reorganized. Mr. Hesing told leading Democrats then that he had left the Republican party forever, and that if the Democratic party was reorganized it would have the support of what German vote he influenced. But Democrats rejected his suggestion and left him to take the initiative. The coalition succeeded, and they should go into the present caucus as the Opposition party. They would then be acting with Democrats throughout the Union, only under another nom-de-plume.

MR. A. C. HESING

said that in addition to what had been stated by Mr. Onahan, he would say that as early as April, 1873, he had suggested to leading Democrats, by whom he was invited to a conference at Burke's Hotel, to reorganize as the Democratic party. They declined. Later they again declined, and the Opposition was organized. He mentioned it because some of those present seemed to think victory lays in a name. He reminded them that Democrats suggested the name "Opposition"; that the call for the last State Convention which was an Opposition, not a Democratic, Convention, was written by a Democrat at the Sherman House; that there was no Democratic party in New York, only the Democratic-Liberal party; that Democrats every day tell him they did not know whether the Ohio Democracy or the New York Democracy was the Democratic party; that in Massachusetts it was the Reform party, and that he was opposed for the mere sake of a name to now disbanding the organization of the Opposition party in order to form another. Incidentally he remarked that he was a candidate, and should yield only to the dictates of the Opposition Convention. He added there were men in this city who had for years made a practice of selling out the Democratic party to Republicans, who now wanted again to do so, and that the Republicans were ready to buy.

After further unimportant discussion as to the mode of conducting primaries, the substitute offered by Mr. Le Moyne was accepted by the mover of the resolution, and the preamble, first resolution, and Mr. Le Moyne's substitute for the remaining resolutions was adopted. The Club then adjourned to Friday evening of next week.

WARD MEETINGS.

THE TENTH WARD.

An adjourned meeting of the Tenth Ward Opposition Club was held at No. 97 West Madison street last evening, P. B. O'Hare in the chair.

The Committee, appointed for that purpose at the last meeting, reported a constitution and by-laws for the Club of the usual character, and the following as permanent officers: President, P. B. O'Hare; Vice-President, David McCarthy; Secretary, P. D. Collins; Treasurer, P. Murtaugh; Corresponding Secretary, S. C. Forham.

The report was, after some discussion, adopted without opposition.

A few maudlin speeches were made by several obscure local politicians in eulogy of the Opposition party, but the most prominent was C. F. Periolat, of rotten-bean notoriety, who was introduced as a recent convert. He said he had never voted any other than the Democratic ticket but once, hence he was "trooly loil" to the cause. He had heard of corruptions in parties and individuals, but, placing his hand to his heart, he could say, speaking for himself, that he was as pure as an unborn babe. He continued in a self-laudatory harangue, for which he is proverbial as an orator, and closed with urging his hearers to follow his chaste steps and unsullied life.

Capt. Feeney, a candidate for Alderman, was called upon for a speech, but he declined to say anything, urging the excuse that he was unprepared.

Mr. Martin moved that it be declared the sense of the Club that P. C. Feeney should be the Opposition candidate for Alderman of the ward.

The motion was seconded and prevailed unanimously.

Mr. Feeney returned thanks for the honor which had been thrust upon him, and, declining again to speak, assured the meeting that, if he were elected, he would do his entire duty to his ward.

Mr. Forhan, with a view to testing the sense of the meeting, made a motion that delegates to the City Convention be selected at a primary election.

The Chair was about to put the motion, but was interrupted by a Mr. Bulger, who said the primary elections were the very cesspools of corruption, and were fraught with all manner of evil, and served to stimulate ballot-box stuffing. He hoped the motion would not prevail.

Capt. Feeney replied. He was in favor of selecting delegates at the primaries.

Mr. Forhan said the primary system was the child of John Quincy Adams, and he saw no reason why it should be abandoned at this time.

After some further discussion the primary system was declared adopted for the selection of delegates to the Opposition Convention for the ward.

A few persons then straggled up to the Secretary's desk and had their names enrolled, after which the meeting adjourned for one week.

THE SEVENTH WARD.

A meeting of the disaffected ones of the Seventh Ward was held last night at Sack's Hall, corner of Brown and Twentieth streets. The attendance was small, but the organization of the Seventh-Ward Jeffersonian Club was effected, officers were elected, and a delegate to the Jeffersonian Council was appointed.

The officers are as follows: J. G. Schaar, President; Mr. Timothy Enright, Vice-President; John Durkin, Secretary; F. Donovan, Treasurer; and Messrs. Griffin, Ryan, Egan, Bowe, and McDonnell constitute the Executive Committee. Mr. James Dooley was appointed the delegate to the Council. But little business besides enrolling the names of the members was transacted; the speakers expected were not present, and expressions of opposition to Republicanism and corruption were confined to the President-elect.

The next meeting occurs at just such a time and place as the President of the club shall designate in a call, to be issued at his own discretion.

MISCELLANEOUS.

REPUBLICAN ORGANIZATION.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

CHICAGO, Sept. 23.—I see by this morning's TRIBUNE that at a private meeting last evening a Republican Club was formed in the Fourteenth Ward. I say private, because no public notice—as far as I can learn—was given of the meeting. Had there been, I should have been there, and I know a great many in the west part of the ward who would have been there also. The object of a Republican organization is to secure Republican voters at election. And is not the best way to do this to invite all Republicans in each ward to take part in the organization? We cannot afford to have anything look like a close corporation or packing in the organization of Republican clubs. Let everything be public and aboveboard, and all Republicans be invited to participate in the organization. Then all will feel a personal responsibility for the success of the organization. Republican voters, as a class, are a very independent set of men, and like equal rights and fair play. FOURTEENTH WARD.

NOTE.—The meeting which was held in Benz's Hall Wednesday evening was announced in Tuesday's and Wednesday's TRIBUNE, as well as in all the other city papers. It was a public meeting, so far as much advertising could make it so.

IN GENERAL.

THE OHIO CAMPAIGN.

GREAT REPUBLICAN GATHERING AT WARREN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 23.—The great Republican mass-meeting at Warren to-day was one of the most significant events of the campaign. The whole Congressional District represented by Gen. Garfield united in a great enthusiastic demonstration in favor of Republicanism and honest money; 25,000 people were assembled, and the procession which marched through the streets and filled the public square and adjoining streets was so long that it consumed an hour in passing a given point. The speakers were Gov. Hayes, Ben Wade, Col. Grosvenor, and Judge Taft. Fifteen bands of music, artillery, and fire companies, large delegations from townships, and an immense column of voters bearing banners and mottoes were included in the procession. Among the mottoes were the following: "In Hayes we Trust; In Allen we Bust;" "Give us a Dollar Worth 100 Cents," "Allen Says There is Something Wrong Here," "This is Not Our Funeral—New York Takes Care of the Corpse." One wagon contained a printing-press, which was constantly engaged in turning off imitation greenbacks for distribution among the crowd. This wagon bore the inscription: "The Unlimited Trust and Confidence Company; Allen & Cary, Bankers." One of the most ludicrous features of the procession was a large band of mounted men and boys, dressed in every conceivable garb, and wearing masks. These worthies claimed to represent the unwashed and unterrified Democracy, and carried ill-spelled and expressive inflation anti-free school and free whisky banners.

A barbecue, for which a whole ox had been roasted and wagon-loads of biscuits provided, was one of the features of the day. This was eaten in the park, and above the stand on which it was placed was the inscription, "This is the true inflation."

The mass-meeting in the afternoon was one of the most colossal affairs in the campaign history of the State. The speakers' stand, the band stand, and even the high cupola of the Court-House were covered with flags and mottoes. Among the latter were the following: "The Pope's No Go;" "No St. Geghan in Ours;" "No Union of Church and State;" "Foghorn Allen;" "Inflation;" "Graybacks, Greenbacks, Roorbacks, No-backs;" "Stagnation, Repudiation, Damnation;" "Allen and Cary; Not a Vote, Nary;" "Hayes and Young, the Winning Team;" "1862—Greenbacks Unconstitutional; 1875—'Print 'em by the million'—*Pendleton*"; "Our inflation 50,000 for Hayes"; "Hardscrabble says hard money"; "Free schools and honest money"; "The Book before the priest"; "Free schools for a free people," etc.

The speeches were delivered from two stands, and were enthusiastically received. The great outpouring of Republican voters, the crowning event of its kind in the political history of the State, may be accepted as an indication of what the Western Reserve is prepared to do on the 12th of October.

THE GREENBACK MEN.

MEETING IN NEW YORK CITY.

NEW YORK, Sept. 23.—A largely attended mass-meeting was held this evening in the large hall of the Cooper Institute, when the purpose of the call was stated to be to demonstrate that greenbacks must meet the necessities of peace as well as they met those of war; that Ohio and Pennsylvania must be sustained in their efforts to rescue the country from general bankruptcy. The square in front of the Institute was illuminated with flights of rockets and light bursting bombs. When the doors of the Institute were thrown open a large crowd poured in, for the most part consisting of laboring men, among them being scattered a few women, and soon the hall was filled to the doors. The back of the platform was hung with small flags, bearing on them the names of Ohio, Pennsylvania, Indiana, and New York.

Richard Schell presided. A list of Vice-Presidents was read. Among them were Peter Cooper, Benjamin Minier, S. W. Poillon, Robert McCafferty, Gideon J. Tucker, Horace P. Whitney, and Gen. Davies. Letters were read expressing regret at being unable to attend, from Wendell Phillips, William E. Polyes, of Pennsylvania, and Thomas C. Durant, of Washington. The principal speakers were Theodore E. Tomlinson, Edward Crane, of Boston, and J. K. McGee, of Illinois.

A number of distinguished speakers announced to address the meeting were not present.

Resolutions were adopted demanding that the policy of contraction be abandoned, and the volume of currency be made and kept equal to the wants of trade; that the National Bank circulation be retired and legal-tenders issued in their place; favoring the payment of one-half the customs in legal-tenders; the extinction of National Banks and establishment of free banks; sending cheer and sympathy to the great Democratic party of the West, and recommending electors throughout the State of New York to assemble in their various districts and form legal-tender clubs in conformity with the resolutions adopted by the meeting, to give strength to the great Democratic party in Ohio and Pennsylvania in the approaching canvass.

The Chairman stated that this was the first of a series of mass-meetings to be held under the auspices of the Legal-Tender Club, and the meeting adjourned.

A platform was erected outside the Institute, from which speakers addressed the people who were unable to gain admittance to the hall.

PENNSYLVANIA.

SENATOR MORTON AT PITTSBURG.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Sept. 23.—The Republican campaign was opened here to-night by a monster meeting in Lafayette Hall, at which Senator O. P. Morton, of Indiana, made a long speech. He advocated hard money as a sound currency basis, and quoted the Ohio and recently-adopted Pennsylvania Democratic platforms as frauds on their face—as bait to catch voters by false pretense. The address took up some old issues, but on financial matters created considerable surprise, even to Republicans, as the Senator took even broader views than any heretofore expressed on the matter of a quick resumption of specie payments. There was a torchlight procession of the Hartranft Clubs and, altogether, the Republican campaign has opened auspiciously.

(To the Associated Press.)

PITTSBURG, Pa., Sept. 23.—Senator Morton's speech at Lafayette Hall to-night was listened to by an immense crowd, the hall being filled to its capacity, and many unable to gain admittance. Mr. Morton reviewed at full length the financial and currency questions, claiming that the original issue of paper money was a necessary war measure, and that now, when the War is over, the only safeguard the people have against an unlimited issue of paper money is the limit of the act passed by Congress, the repeal of which, he said, would be disastrous to the national industries. He then spoke of the National Banks as secured by bonds deposited with the United States Treasurer. The transaction of their business under the limitations prescribed by law, and it was the only safe and legitimate method. After showing the advantages of the National Banking system over the old State Banks, Mr. Morton next considered the Democratic platform of this State, and reviewed the record of the party, after which he spoke at some length on the Southern question and the reconstruction measures, refuting charges of corruption against the Republican party, and speaking in high terms of the present Executive. After touching lightly on the labor and tariff questions, the Senator concluded by saying that the Republican party had its birth in the hall in which he now spoke on the 22d of February, 1856, when he was present as one of three delegates from the State of Indiana, and the principles then laid down had since been adhered to. At the conclusion of his speech, ex-Senator Scott spoke briefly on political issues of the day, supplementing the remarks of Senator Morton with a concise but brief review of the financial situation and the present needs of the industrial and working classes.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MACOUPIN COUNTY, ILL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CARLINVILLE, Ill., Sept. 23.—The Republican County Convention was held in this city to-day, and was largely attended. The Convention selected Lewis Corbin, the Farmers' candidate, as their nominee for Treasurer, and J. R. Muhleman, of Woodborn, for County Surveyor. The party is united, and enters the field with every prospect of success.

SCHURZ AND THE GERMANS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 23.—A prominent Democrat who arrived here to-day from Indiana reports great concern over the fact that Schurz is to enter the field against them. He says signs of defection among the Germans, which have been strong since the opening of the campaign, are much more decided of late, and that there are Democrats actively working in the canvass who really believe that Schurz's course will cost them 10,000 votes.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DAYTON, O., Sept. 23.—The Hon. Carl Schurz speaks here next Wednesday evening on the finance question.

WOODBURY COUNTY, IOWA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., Sept. 23.—The Opposition County Mass-Convention, which was very thinly attended, was held here this afternoon, and nominated for Auditor F. Munchrath; Treasurer, S. W. Haveland; Sheriff, G. W. Kingsworth. Not one of the above nominees stand the ghost of a show of election.

DUBUQUE COUNTY, IA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Sept. 23.—The Hon. Samuel Kirkwood addresses the public to-morrow night on the political issues of the day.

The Democrats of Dubuque County held a Convention to-day and put in nomination the following ticket for State and county offices: Representatives, T. Johnston, T. Crawford, and P. Qualtner; Treasurer, D. O'Brien; Sheriff, P. Ferreng; Supervisor, J. Kessler; Auditor, F. McLaughlin; School Superintendent, J. Galvin; Surveyor, J. Langlon; Coroner, C. C. Coakley; Drainage Commissioner, R. McNamara.

LASALLE COUNTY, ILL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Ill., Sept. 23.—The Democratic County Convention met here to-day at 2 o'clock p. m. They came together to nominate a County Treasurer and a Surveyor. After some deliberation they named the Hon. Samuel Raymond for Treasurer, and John Grey for Surveyor, these men now holding those offices. The Convention unanimously adopted the rag-money ideas of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Democrats in their recent Convention.

LIVINGSTON COUNTY, ILL.

PONTIAC, Ill., Sept. 23.—The Republican County Convention met yesterday to nominate candidates for County Treasurer and County Surveyor. Nearly every township in the county was represented, the hall being literally packed. Martin Dolde was nominated for Treasurer, and B. F. Hotchkiss for Surveyor. The greatest harmony prevailed. The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That in the administration of the Government in all its branches, both local and general, we are in favor of economy, honesty, and a rigid enforcement of the laws, and we hereby indorse the doctrine of salaries commensurate with the labor to be performed and the responsibility to be borne.

Resolved, That we favor a currency based upon the credit of the Government and interchangable with bonds bearing a low rate of interest at the pleasure of the holder; that we favor the doctrine of returning to specie payments only when the same can be done without detriment to the business interests of the whole people.

Resolved, That we are opposed to monopoly in every form, and we favor the enactment of laws placing corporations, of whatsoever kind, on an equal and exact footing with individuals, thereby securing to the whole people equality and justice, with special privileges to none.

Resolved, That we are in favor of a tariff for revenue purposes only, and such protection as that incidentally gives, deprecating the building up of one industry at the expense of another.

ARMY REUNIONS.

THE THIRTY-SIXTH ILLINOIS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

AURORA, Ill., Sept. 23.—The ninth annual reunion of the Thirty-sixth Regiment of Illinois Infantry, held in this city to-day, was a brilliant success, and the most thoroughly enjoyable of any yet held by the surviving veterans of that gallant organization. There was a fair attendance of members from all over Illinois and Iowa, accompanied by their wives and families, while representatives of some forty other regiments, from various States, joined them in the reunion, and assisted them in fighting their battles o'er again. The G. A. R. Hall, handsomely decorated, was the headquarters of the regiment, and at 10 o'clock, headed by the Aurora Cornet Band, under their old Commander, Col. Grensel, they marched to Lincoln Park, where an eloquent welcoming address was delivered by the Rev. Thomas Gorton, and appropriately responded to by Maj. Biddulph. Senator Castle, of Sandwich, wittily excused himself in favor of the Glee Club, composed of Frank Lumbard and William Hubbard, of Chicago, with H. C. Boutwell, of Aurora. Gov. Beveridge delivered a most eloquent oration, which was frequently interrupted by applause, after which the soldiers, with their friends and invited guests, adjourned to the basement of the Universalist Church, where was spread by the ladies of Aurora a sumptuous banquet which was interviewed with great gusto and duly praised. The business meeting was held in the City-Hall at a later hour, when the former officers of the Association were elected for another year by acclamation, and it was decided to hold the next annual reunion at Yorkville, Kendall County. The boys are delighted with their reception, which has been most cordial and enthusiastic, and our citizens one and all are happy in having once more had the privilege of taking by the hand the few surviving heroes of the noble regiment which organized here in 1861 and rallied to the defense of our starry banner.

TWENTY-FIFTH MICHIGAN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

HOLLAND CITY, Mich., Sept. 23.—The celebration of the third Reunion of the Twenty-fifth Regiment Michigan Infantry closed to-day. The unpropitious weather of yesterday doubtless deterred many from putting in an appearance. The following noted personages were present: Gov. J. J. Bagley, the Hon. T. W. Ferry, the Hon. W. B. Williams, Col. L. E. Messmore, and F. B. Wallin. Col. Messmore arrived here at 1 o'clock p. m., and delivered an eloquent address to a large concourse of people in the afternoon. The banquet at Kenyon's Hall in the evening was a grand success, and ended the formal proceedings.

THE CROPS.

IOWA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WEST LIBERTY, Ia., Sept. 23.—The frost has done its work through this section of the State. From Davenport to Iowa City the corn is thoroughly frosted, but as I have observed and can learn it is out of the reach of injury. But a very small portion of the crop is injured. Potatoes are beyond the reach of harm.

STATUE OF STONEWALL JACKSON.

RICHMOND, Va., Sept. 23.—Foley's statue of Gen. Thomas J. Stonewall Jackson, presented to Virginia by the Hon. Beresford Hope, M. P., and another English gentleman, which arrived here last evening from Baltimore, was formally received to-day by Gov. Kemper. The people turned out en masse to witness the reception. The First Regiment Virginia Volunteers and veterans of the old First Virginia and Richmond Howitzers acted as escort to the wagon containing the statue, which was covered with the flags of Great Britain and Virginia, was drawn to the Capitol by the veterans of the old First Regiment and a large number of citizens, where Gov. Kemper made the formal reception speech. The statue will be unveiled in October.

MARRIAGES.

COATES—O'BRIEN—At the Church of the Holy Family, West Twelfth-st., Wednesday, Sept. 22, Mr. William Coates and Miss Annie O'Brien.

SWEENEY—O'BRIEN—At the same time and place, Mr. Hugh Sweeney and Miss Mary Jane O'Brien.

DEATHS.

SILVERMAN—Sept. 22, at 12 p. m., Samson Silverman, son of Lazarus Silverman, aged 14 months and 21 days.

Funeral from residence, No. 61 Calumet-av., at 9 a. m. to-day.

☞ New York, Cincinnati, and San Francisco papers please copy.

WILKINSON—In this city, Sept. 22, 1875, Howard Farrin, infant son of Charles T. and Mamie Wilkinson.

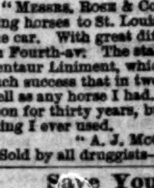
CRAWFORD—Sept. 23, Miss E. A. Crawford, aged 24 years.

Funeral services on Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock at the residence, 644 Wabash-av., by the Rev. Mr. Williams. The friends of the family are invited to attend. The remains will be taken to Buffalo, N. Y., for interment.

☞ Hamilton and Ontario papers, please copy.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Centaur Liniments



allay pain, subdue swellings, heal burns, and will cure rheumatism, spavin, and flesh, bone and muscle ailments. The White Wrapper is for family use, the Yellow Wrapper is for animals.

JEFFERSON, Mo. Nov. 21, 1873.

"MESSRS. ROSE & CO.: Some time ago I was shipping horses to St. Louis. I got one badly crippled in the car. With great difficulty I got him to the stable on Fourth-av. The stable-keeper gave me a bottle of Centaur Liniment, which I used on my horse with such success that in two days it was as active and as well as any horse I had. I have been a veterinary surgeon for thirty years, but your Liniment beats everything I ever used.

"A. J. McCARTY, Veterinary Surgeon."

Sold by all druggists—50 cents and $1 per bottle.

Save Your Silverware.

Silver, and other fine ware, will last twice as long, and always look like new, if cleaned and polished with Electro Silicon only. It is a pure infusorial product, entirely free from grit or chemicals, and, the American Institute of New York says, the best article known. It is the only safe material for cleaning Gold and Silverware. Sold by house-furnishers, druggists, jewelers, and grocers. Agents, GILLETT, McCULLOCH & CO., 34 and 36 South Water-st., Chicago.

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

NINTH WARD.

By request of the Republican Central Committee of Cook County, I hereby call a meeting of the Republicans of the Ninth Ward, to perfect the organization of our Club. The meeting will be held at Henry Drevers' hall, 394 South Halsted-st., Friday, at 8 o'clock p. m. R. V. KENNEDY, Chairman Ninth Ward Committee.

FOURTEENTH WARD.

A meeting of the Fourteenth Ward Jeffersonian Club will be held next Monday evening, Sept. 27, at Tammany Hall, corner Lincoln and Indiana-sts. By order of the President.

AUCTION SALES.

By ELISON, POMEROY & CO.

FRIDAY MORNING, Sept. 24, at 9:30 o'clk.

OUR REGULAR WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

An Immense Display of New and Second-Hand Goods. Buyers always find the largest stock of Rich, Elegant, and Medium Parlor Suits, upholstered in silk Terry. Choice suits in Plush, Hair-Cloth, &c., &c.

50 Marble and Walnut Top Chamber Sets, with Dressing-Cases and Dress Bureaus. Bedsteads, Wardrobes, Book-Cases, Office Furniture, Dining-Room Furniture, &c. A full line new and used Brussels and Wool Carpets, Lounges, Sofas, Mattresses, &c. Crockeryware, Glassware, &c. General Merchandise, Heating and Cook Stoves, &c., &c., &c. Also,

UNDER CHATTEL MORTGAGE,

The entire Furniture of large dwelling. Brussels, Velvet, and Wool Carpets, Woven Wire Springs, Hair Mattresses, Camp Chairs, Parlor and Chamber Furniture, one Empire Bedstead, Library Table, Hall Tree, &c., &c. ELISON, POMEROY & CO., 84 and 86 Randolph-st.

STOVES, RANGES, TINWARE.

FRIDAY, Sept. 24, at 2 o'clock p. m.

At Our Auction Rooms, 84 & 86 Randolph-st.

The entire stock of a dealer.

23 Portable Furnaces, 5 Hotel Ranges,
15 Cooking Stoves, 2 Boyington Furnaces,
Grocers' Tin Canisters, Scoops, Pails, with a general stock of Tin Ware.

ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS, 108 MADISON-ST.

BUTTERS & CO'S REGULAR SATURDAY SALE.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS OF ALL KINDS, CARPETS, PIANOS, NEW FURNITURE, and MERCHANDISE OF EVERY VARIETY, Saturday Morning, Sept. 25, at 9:30 o'clock.

The Entire Furniture

Of 3-Story Marble-Front Dwelling,

820 INDIANA-AV.,

At Auction, Monday Morning, Sept. 27, at 10 o'clock, at 820 Indiana-av.

The whole comprising Parlor and Chamber Suits, Dining-Room and Kitchen Furniture, Lace Curtains, Beds, Bedding, China, Glassware, Stoves, etc., etc.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

BUTTERS & CO.'S NEXT REGULAR

Trade Sale

Of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Custom-made Clothing, Woolens, Knit Goods, Gloves, Gauntlets and Mits, Boots, Shoes, etc., WEDNESDAY MORNING, Sept. 29, at 9:30 o'clock, second floor, 108 Madison-st.

S. DINGEE & CO.,

Auctioneers and Commission Merchants, 80 and 82 East Randolph-st.

At Private Sale this day, $10,000 worth of New and Elegant Parlor, Chamber and Dining-Room Furniture, 40 per cent less than cost.

To-morrow at 10 a. m. PEREMPTORY AUCTION SALE. $15,000 worth of New and Second-hand Parlor, Library, Chamber, and Office Furniture. Large Bankrupt Stock of

DRY GOODS,

Comprising Dress Goods, Woolens, Linens, Blankets, Shirting, etc.

Also contents of a 4-story brick residence, consisting of Parlor, Library, Chamber, and Dining-Room Furniture, Carpeting, Bedding, Linen, etc.

Large stock of Crockery, Glass, and Silver-Plated Ware, Consisting of Dinner, Tea, and Toilet Sets.

Full line of Rockingham C. C., and Yellow Ware, and Table Cutlery of every description.

Also 80 Heating and Cooking Stoves.

BY G. P. GORE & CO.,

68 and 70 Wabash avenue.

On Saturday, Sept. 25, at 9 O'clock,

We shall offer an extra large stock of

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

14 crates W. G. Crockery, Parlor and Chamber Furniture, Wardrobes, Book-Cases, Walnut Bedsteads and Bureaus, Lounges, Marble and Wood-Top Tables, What-nots, Hall Trees, Mattresses, Springs, Easy Chairs, Walnut Chairs and Rockers, Mirrors, Show Cases, Office and Parlor Desks, Floor Oil Cloths.

G. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.